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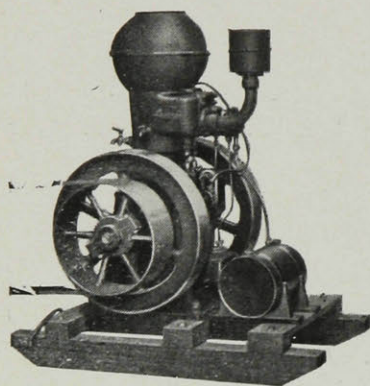
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The Macdonald College Magazine is published four times during College year by students. Subscription: \$1.00 per year. Address all subscriptions, etc., to the Business Manager, all advertising matter to the Advertising Manager, and all matter for publication to the Editor-in-Chief, Macdonald College Magazine, Macdonald College P. O., P. Q.,

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THE MAGAZINE BOARD (1918-19).

UPPER

Student Individuality

By Professor H. Barton, B.S.A.

APPARENTLY the prevailing type of article in the Macdonald College Magazine is not written primarily for the student reader. This statement is not one of criticism. The Magazine has a wide circulation; the student reader is in the minority, therefore the editorial policy is probably sound. This contribution, however, is intended for the student.

It will be admitted that no two students are exactly alike. They may differ in ability, temperament, training, experience, interest, inclination, ambition, and in many other particulars that bear directly on college work. The only course practicable, no matter how designed, presented or taught must be largely collective in character. The instructor may endeavor to individualize and may succeed in accomplishing something in this direction, but because of the relationship, which for the most part must be one of instructor and class, and not one of instructor and class member, there is little possibility of individual attention. Obviously then, if there is to be individuality in the college course it must be provided by the student.

Some students can testify their appreciation of this fact, a few demonstrate how studies and activities can be governed accordingly, but it would seem, unfortunately, that a considerable number fail in both appreciation and demonstration; they are just class members taking the college course, by choice or otherwise, expecting it and its general requirements to fully take care of them, ultimately gliding into some option with a view to specializing as they understand it, obtaining a degree and finally being handed a sugar plum

in the form of a position or the steering wheel of some agricultural enterprise. This is not an insinuation that all students within this category fail to take things seriously. It is rather intended to mean that they are not critical enough of both their work and themselves from an applied point of view. The answers they give and the efforts they make are intended for the instructor and not for themselves.

Contributory to the ranks of this class are a number of things. College life is always a busy one, busy in some sense at least. College routine is so much routine that not infrequently effort at college becomes little else than routine. Some students are very earnest but lack judgment and perspective. Others have little discretion. But perhaps the greatest explanation of all is the fact that for the average student the college course is no life and death matter; it is no great struggle, and it does not involve or compel immediately any serious trial. The day of making a living out of it has not yet arrived; it is no immediate objective and for some it seems far remote.

The student who refuses to drift is not only continually analysing himself in the light of his objective, but he is adjusting his ideas, his plans, and himself in accordance therewith. The only philosophy for him is that no obstacle is insurmountable. If he is weak academically he is aware of the fact and determines to make the most of his opportunity in such subjects as English and mathematics, not in the prescribed courses alone, but as they apply in each and every other course. If his objective is to specialize in one of the more practical options he will not be content with

the minimum of experience and instruction, but he will leave no stone unturned to cover the widest possible field, to develop his observation, and to give himself the utmost equipment throughout to the most minute detail of the subject he intends to make his own. If his powers of expression are limited he will miss no opportunity to write and to speak. If he feels a lack of self-confidence he will strive for courage, and he will do well if he remembers that, "courage is the most valuable quality of the mind, next to honor." And so the adjustment will apply in each individual case and for each individual feature.

There was never a greater demand for men in the agricultural field, but the standard required is higher than ever before. It matters not what the service

the man of all round development is at a premium. His personality; his character; his physical fitness; his academic attainment in general proficiency, in research, in teaching, in writing, and in speaking; his general knowledge; his business training; his common sense; and his practical ability are some of the salient factors that determine his value.

Particularly is this true of the more practical, in many cases the most important and the most remunerative work, for it will not suffice to know practice in Cereal Husbandry, Animal Husbandry or Horticulture.

The demand for the student's services when he leaves the ranks will depend upon his qualifications, and his qualifications will depend upon his individual ideal and his individual effort.



MACDONALD IN WINTER.

Experiences in German Prison Camps

By Grant Lockhead, Ph.D.

TRAVELLING in Germany during the first days of August, 1914, was not the simple matter it had been in peace time. With this all those who, like myself, attempted to leave the country at that time will agree; and when on August 3rd I decided that it was time to forsake the country, I quickly recognized that the new railroad timetables were designed for the convenience of the military rather than for that of escaping aliens.

With a small group of Britishers who had met by chance at Leipzig station, I set out for Holland, but so slow was the progress made that by the next afternoon we had only reached Hanover, where we were forced to interrupt our journey and where our first introduction to a German prison was made. Some fifteen or twenty minutes after the news of England's declaration of war was officially announced my friends and I found ourselves under arrest, and before we quite understood what had occurred were being conducted by a detachment of soldiers to the police headquarters. Curiously enough our guards on this first occasion belonged to the so-called "Gibraltar" regiment, in which the soldiers carry the distinctive mark "Gibraltar" on their shoulders in commemoration of the part which that particular Hanoverian regiment played under the English at the capture of the fortress in 1704.

At the outbreak of war Germany was in a hysterical condition; spies, real and imaginary were being eagerly sought for, and feeling was very bitter, especially against what the Germans termed "perfidious Albion" for having taken arms against her Teutonic cousins.

Consequently British subjects who came in contact with military, or still worse, with the police authorities at the commencement of hostilities did not receive any too gentle treatment. When we were welcomed by the police officials we were forced to submit to an exceedingly thorough search, and were finally ushered to our cells. To elaborate the feeling one has when the bolt of the cell-door is shot to for the first time is unnecessary, and would only be appreciated by those who have done time.

The first night was not very restful, due to involuntary speculations as to our fate and to the fact that the stillness of the night was occasionally rudely interrupted by shots, which meant that spies were being rendered harmless for all time. The next day further examination took place while we had a chance to get acquainted with some of our fellow-convicts during the hour granted for exercise in the courtyard. The next evening we were released and permitted to take lodgings in the town under strict police supervision.

A week later, on the strength of a pass obtained from the stationmaster, I proceeded westward towards Holland. Everything went well until the last station before the Dutch border, Blenheim. This frontier station was a small town whose population had been augmented by the addition of foreigners of all enemy nationalities, who were arrested while attempting to leave Germany by train, whether armed with a passport or not. During the month of August, numerous foreigners who, like myself, were desirous of leaving the country, had been collected, and when I was taken out of the train, the local jail was

already nearly full, while prisoners were being lodged in the town-hall and in one or two small hotels. The Schloss Hotel, to which I was taken, is a small inn with accommodation for twenty guests at the most. There I found some eighty Britishers, Frenchmen, Belgians and Russians herded together in two small rooms on those hot August days and guarded by a strong detachment of soldiers who allowed no one to stir outside the house. There we were forced to remain for two weeks under the most uncomfortable and disgustingly unsanitary conditions. Our only amusement was provided by the antics of the townspeople who duly chose the vicinity of our "hotel" to celebrate the German advance into Belgium which was in full progress at that time.

At the beginning of September it was decided to transport us to Hanover. There we were marched to a military prison where we were closely confined for a month. It was a welcome change, however, from the life at Blenheim for one did have the luxury of a cot to one's-self. For a few hours a day the prisoners were allowed to assemble in one large room, while in the forenoon we were taken for half an hour's walk around the courtyard. At 7.30 we were put to bed. Nothing was remarkable during that monotonous month, except the sudden cessation of news from the front just when the Germans appeared to be at the gates of Paris. After a week or 10 days' interval the papers were again full of victorious fighting on a line some considerable distance away from the gates, so one could only make guesses at what we found out later was the Battle of the Marne.

At the end of a month some of us were transported via Black Maria to a camp just outside the city where several

hundred Alsatians were being interned—men, women, and children of all ages. Here conditions were much worse than any I had yet experienced. The prisoners were lodged in low wooden or stone shacks—loose straw alone being provided for sleeping on—while the food was clearly insufficient. Altogether, the lot of those people was decidedly unhappy, most of them having been brought from their homes without warning to be confined for an indefinite term in the most miserable quarters and under the harshest rules. It was pathetic to see one of them, for instance, carefully extract half a cigarette and a match from the lining of his coat, or from his boot or other hiding place, and indulge in a few stolen puffs behind a wall or door, while his companions kept watch—all well aware of the penalty for such an offence.

Fortunately for us few Britishers interned there, we were liberated after a week there, through the efforts of the American consul. On our release we received our belongings back, but from our money there was deducted one mark and fifty pfennig per day for "board and lodging."

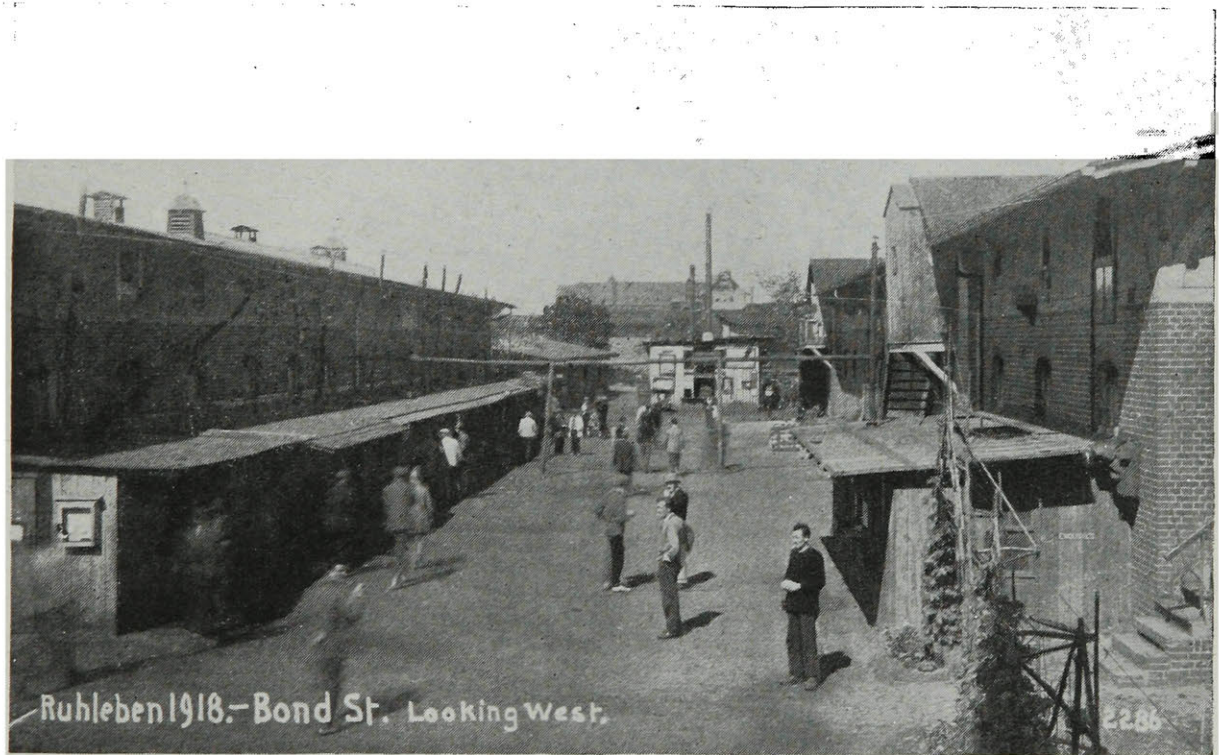
For a month we lived in the town under strict police supervision until Nov. 6th, when the general order was issued whereby all British subjects in Germany were to be interned at Ruhleben in retaliation for the harsh treatment of Germans in England!

To give anything more than a very superficial account of Ruhleben would require more space than I have at my disposal. In normal times a race-course in one of the western suburbs of Berlin, it had suddenly been converted into a prison-camp for some 4,000 Britishers, of whom the majority were destined to spend four years behind its barbed wire.

The prisoners lived in the horse stables—six men being allotted to a single horse-box, constructed of cement. There was nothing in the way of furnishings, except six bunks and the manger to start with, but in the course of time much work was done by the prisoners themselves in endeavoring to make their quarters a little more habitable. A narrow window 2 feet square and 8 feet from the ground admitted all the light a box received, while heating was not apparent. It was the food question

work of feeding the camp by sending each man a weekly parcel, and it is no exaggeration to say that the parcels from England kept this camp as well as others in Germany alive for three years.

Ruhleben harbored a very mixed population. With us were over a thousand sailors from the mercantile marine illegally detained with their ships before war was actually declared. There were students, business men, jockeys, trainers, tourists over on a week's holiday trip, and men representing occupations



RUHLEBEN 1918—BOND STREET, LOOKING WEST.

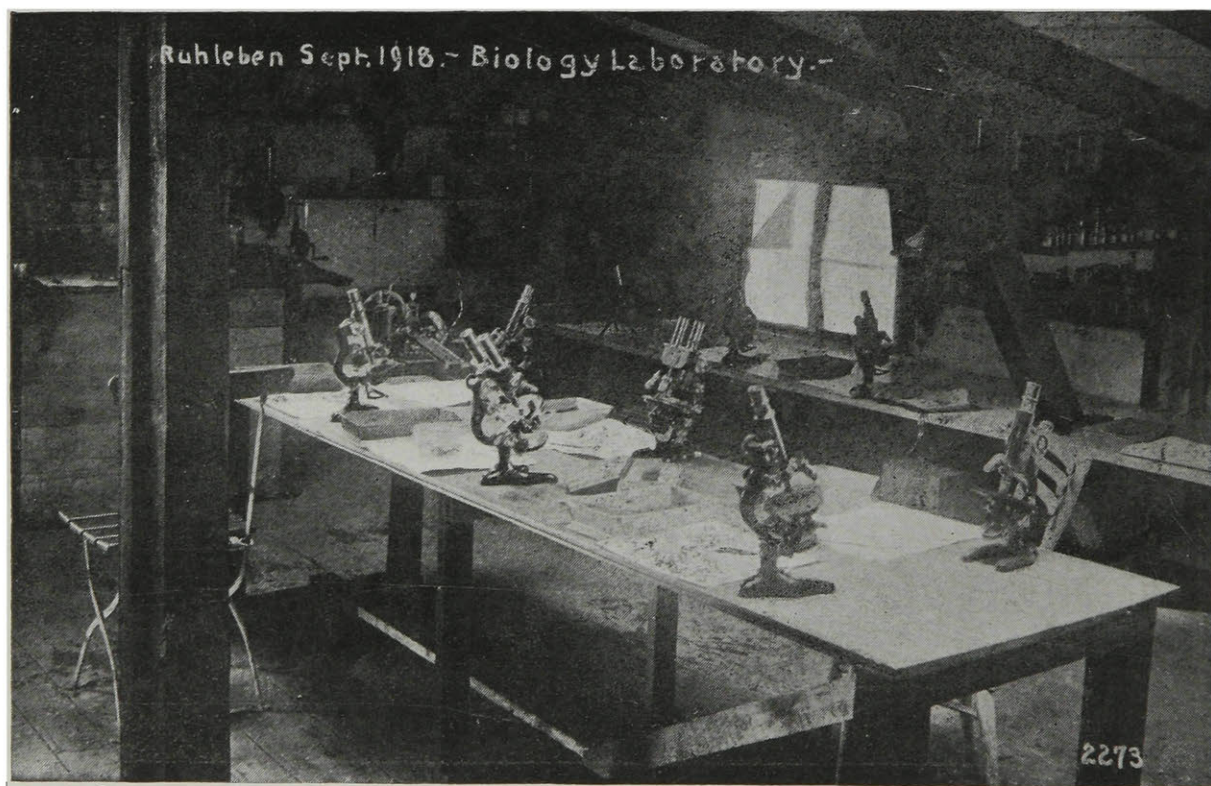
which gave us the greatest concern. The official menu was simple and the daily allowance meagre—one-fifth of a loaf of bread, coffee substitute for breakfast, soup for dinner, more coffee substitute with an occasional slice of sausage of doubtful derivation for supper. In the earlier days of the war, prisoners were able to supplement the kitchen allowance with food procurable at the canteen, but soon everything in the way of extras was stopped. Then the British Red Cross Society undertook the

of every conceivable kind, as well as those of no fixed or recognized occupation. Life under ordinary circumstances with men of such different conditions, tastes and sympathies would have been difficult enough, but the difficulty was accentuated enormously when people had to live together under such congested conditions. One can easily imagine the little domestic squabbles which might arise when a musician, a jockey, a fisherman, a bank manager, a theological student and a horse-dealer

found themselves living together in a space 4 yards each way. All the while, however, a settling process was evident, and kindred spirits gravitated slowly together so that finally congenial people arranged to live together in time.

As far as internal affairs were concerned the management of the camp was largely in the hands of the prisoners themselves. They were granted a sort of self-government, and under it many improvements were initiated.

ginnings, developed into an establishment which would have done credit to any ordinary town. The Christmas productions of 1915 and 1916, were witnessed by the entire personnel of the American Embassy. The religious needs of the camp were provided for by a Y.M.C.A. building, a R.C. chapel and a synagogue. We were fortunate in having with us a number of accomplished musicians, and it is safe to say that with many of us, the concerts they gave will



RUHLEBEN, SEPT. 1918—BIOLOGY LABORATORY.

When it was recognized that the stay was to be a long one, organizations representing every branch of activity sprang into being whereby the time could be spent with as much profit as possible. An isolated community was built up, and the outside world ignored. The prisoners were allowed to rent the interior of the race-track, half of which was used as a playing field and half as a garden which gave us the only few fresh vegetables we received. A theatre, rising from extremely modest be-

be remembered as the brightest spot of those years.

Probably the most distinctive Ruhleben institution was the Camp School, which started in a humble way, when a few open-air classes were organized where those more acquainted with some particular field of knowledge would attempt to instruct their fellow-prisoners. Afterwards, the school acquired a building of its own and a wonderful development ensued, resulting in the founding of an institution where instruction,

theoretical and practical, was given in all the diverse subjects found in a school or university curriculum. Laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology were fitted up, as well as workrooms for the various handicrafts and technical department. While in Ruhleben numerous students of the school made such good use of their time that they were able to write their matriculation or university examinations, the papers being sent to England for correction.

It must be remembered that everything that went to make life more bearable, or added anything to our comfort, even down to the erection of a boiler-house, where we could get hot water, was done by the prisoners themselves with their labor and capital. A convalescent barrack for those amongst us who required better food and attention than the average was maintained and equipped, not by our hosts, but by ourselves. The Germans helped only inasmuch as they put no obstacles in the path of those who helped themselves.

The worst feature of life in such a place was not to be found in the physical discomforts and annoyances, but in

the dull, unending monotony of life with the uncertainty which over-shadowed everything—this and the enforced inactivity when our fellow-countrymen were doing so much outside.

The end came suddenly. The prisoners, in anticipation of another winter, had already begun to make preparations for the cold season. Work for the winter had been planned, and even the Christmas show was being rehearsed. The German collapse brought with it the revolution, and we were treated to a miniature of the latter when our guards to the great delight of all interned, mutinied, threw out their officers, and took up the work of governing the camp for the few days which remained.

Arrangements for our departure were speedily made, and the final two weeks were occupied with our preparations for departure. On November 22 the first detachment of 1,500 said farewell to Ruhleben when our long train pulled out on its way to the Baltic. The next day we were safely on board a Danish steamer, and without regret we watched the German coast line fade in the distance.



A Historical Sketch of Quebec Agriculture

By James Murray, B.S.A., Prof. Cereal Husbandry

(Continued from Vol. IX., Issue 2)

Economic Changes. Reciprocity with the United States between 1855 and 1866 gave a fresh impetus to the production of agricultural produce in both Quebec and Ontario. The New England manufacturing centres offered a good market for grain of all kinds, hay, grain, surplus live stock and such dairy products as were available. The making of butter and cheese had long been carried on in the farm homes, but it was not until the development of the co-operative cheese factory that as an industry it made much headway. The first factory of this kind in Canada was started in Oxford County, Ontario, in 1864, and the following year one was established at Dunham, in Missisquoi County. Thus began an industry which made slow advance for fifteen years, but after 1880 developed rapidly until the manufacture of cheese and butter in factories became one of the leading provincial industries.

The withdrawal of the Reciprocity agreement with the United States in 1866 brought the inevitable reaction. The best market available was cut off. At the same time the opening up of the Western United States prairies and the consequent flood of wheat therefrom made the growing of this cereal in Quebec unprofitable. In 1850 the acreage in wheat in Quebec was over 400,000, and by 1914 it had fallen to 50,000. For some years after Confederation the outlook for farming was gloomy, but there was gradually built up again an export trade with the United States in horses, cattle, sheep, grain and dairy products. The co-operative dairy helped materially in tiding over a depressing period.

About thirty years later came the development of an export trade with Great Britain in bacon and cheese. This was largely brought about through the enactment by the United States of the McKinley tariff which efficiently closed the United States market to agricultural products and compelled Canadian farmers to convert their raw products—grains and hay into a finished article, which through its high bulk value could be transported long distances to market. In Quebec it led to the further development of the co-operative method of manufacture of butter and cheese, the product of which finds a ready market through its uniformity. The production of milk for city supply became an important branch of dairying through the rapid growth of Montreal, Quebec, and other cities. Large quantities of milk and cream were also shipped to United States cities or used in condensed series. There has thus been a gradual change from the system of growing grain for sale to that of marketing finished products,—milk, butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, beef and wool.

Better Farm Methods. The change in type of farming partly brought about by economic conditions was made imperative by the methods of soil cultivation that had been followed. For many years the farmers were merely growers of grain. Their circumstances impelled this method of farming. The habit once formed was continued long after the fertility of the soil warranted it. Continuous grain growing on any soil without adequate return in the form of fertilizer is impossible, so that a change was inevitable. The practice

of feeding the grain and roughage on the farm and selling only finished products gives an opportunity of maintaining the productive power of the soil to a much greater extent than the practice it superseded. With the development of the dairy industry ensilage corn has come to be an important crop. Clover is more extensively grown, oats and barley have taken the place of wheat to a large extent, fields are not allowed to the same extent to be indefinitely in grass, but grow alternately grain, hay, and cultivated crops to the benefit of all three, manure is utilized better than it ever was before, with the result in many cases that land that has been under cultivation for one hundred years is producing more than it did fifty years ago, and often as much as when it was virgin.

While this is true of many farms, it is by no means the universal practice. Individual farms in all counties are excellently managed and well tilled, whole districts present a high proportion of farms in which up to date methods are practised, but the general average is far from what it should be. There is still a too general lack of appreciation of the value of manures, rotations, drainage, good seed, thorough soil cultivation and well-bred live stock.

Tools and Machinery. There has been in the last fifty years a revolution in the tools and implements of the farm. The rude wooden plow of the pioneer was superseded in the early part of the nineteenth century by the cast iron one, and that in turn was supplanted by the steel plow. The scythe, the cradle and the hand rake have given way to the mower, the binder and the horse-rake, which enables one man to do more work than three or four did formerly. The modern threshing machine threshes and cleans more grain in a day than

one man could in a month fifty years ago. The milking machine promises to largely supplant hand milking, as the separator has supplanted the old methods of securing the cream. The farm tractor is not unknown in the province, but it is not likely to fill an important place on Quebec farms for some years. We may expect before the tractor comes into general use to see a development along the line of larger fields, and larger working units of horses. There are still too many men driving one or two horses, where they should be driving three, four or five—the machinery in use is too small for the most economical production. The use of tractors may come as a later development.

Agricultural Organizations. . The agencies that have contributed to the improvement of agricultural practices are numerous, and only the more important may be mentioned. The first Agricultural Society was organized in 1789, but there were no others formed until 1847, when the Legislature made provision for their organization and support. They did good work in holding exhibitions of stock and in distributing good sires and selected seed grain. The Department of Agriculture was organized in 1853 and by that time there were fifty-three agricultural societies in existence. Farmer's Clubs have come into existence since 1872. There are now over seven hundred organized, most of them doing good work. The first dairy school was organized in 1881 at St. Denis, the one at St. Hyacinthe being opened two years later. This school was reorganized and enlarged in 1905, and is now equipped to do excellent work. These schools and the Inspectors employed by the Dairymen's Associations and the Department of Agriculture have done excellent work in improving the quality of factory pro-

duce which has been able to hold a place on the British market and to compete successfully with that produced anywhere.

The first Agricultural School to be organized in Quebec was at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere in 1859. It has been affiliated with Laval University since 1912. The Oka Agricultural Institute at La Trappe was opened in 1890. It has been greatly enlarged since 1906, and is now affiliated with Laval. Macdonald College was opened in 1907, and was designed to serve mainly the English speaking population of the province.

The Agricultural Representatives of the Department of Agriculture, who are permanently located in the various counties to study agricultural conditions, have had within the past few years an important influence in the evolution of agricultural practice. They initiate and direct any movement that would assist in developing agriculture. They organize short courses, advise

farmers on new crops or new lines of work, organize drainage and spraying demonstrations and give that impetus to better farming that can come only through personal contact.

The various agencies contributing to the notable progress that there has been in agriculture during the past twenty years are in a better position to do effective work than ever before. The farmer is more willing to co-operate with them. We have now a high level of excellence on many farms, but the general average is far below what it should be. It is reasonable to expect that the next twenty years will witness a notable improvement in the practice of the average farmer through closer attention to land drainage, crop rotations, use of better stock, use of good seed of the best varieties, use of manures and fertilizers, control of insects and diseases, the adoption of better business methods on the farm and through co-operating with his neighbors to promote the welfare of his community.



THE MACDONALD COLLEGE MAGAZINE

"Mastery for Service"

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS.

No. 3

FEBRUARY—MARCH, 1919.

Vol. IX.

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EDITORIAL

ONCE more the time comes round for an Editorial to be written, and, as usual, it is difficult to decide on a subject. We have to record the leaving of the Fall class of Elementary Teachers with regret and to welcome the incoming Spring class. So many more individuals have gone out to fill the ranks of the rural school teachers and, indeed, they are all too few. The problem of obtaining a suf-

ficient number of qualified school teachers for the rural districts and even for the cities, will always be with us, so long as the people of this province fail to appreciate the value of education, and the fact that the teacher has as much right to live as comfortably and as happily as the workers in other departments and professions.

It is a regular scandal that prosperous, intelligent and self-respecting peo-

ple, such as exist in our Canadian homes, should allow it to be said with truth that the school teacher is the lowest paid of all professions needing any considerable training. Yet it is an undeniable fact. The teachers, however, are making themselves heard, and by organizing, holding conventions, and the like are endeavouring to bring their case before the public with adequate force.

A situation favourable to them is the fact that a great wave of educational enthusiasm is passing through the country at this time. This is perhaps a reaction of the war, perhaps not, but whatever it is caused by, it is true that the soldier returning from overseas and many of our young men at home are resorting to educational facilities as never before. If this wave reaches the people who are responsible for the teaching administration, as it surely will, for the administration ultimately is governed by the will of the whole, it seems to indicate a brighter outlook for the teacher as she goes out from among us.

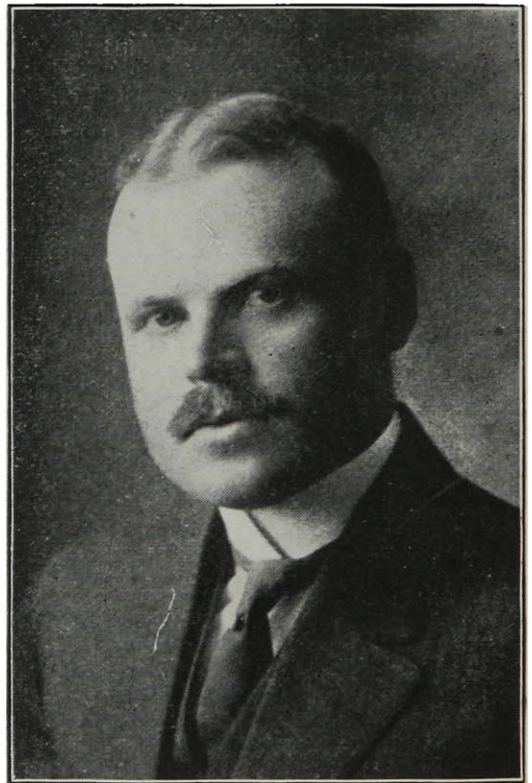
PROFESSOR MURRAY.

In Professor James Murray, who has resigned his post as Professor of Cereal Husbandry to become Superintendent of the Noble Foundation Limited, Nobleford, Alberta, the College loses one whose wide experience and administrative ability coupled with a certain liberal-mindedness and desire to help wherever possible make him a man who will be universally missed.

Space will not allow of anything like a detailed account of Prof. Murray's work before coming to Macdonald in 1915 to fill the place then vacated by Prof. Klinck, now Acting Principal of the University of British Columbia. We may mention, however, that he did valuable work in connection with the

Seed Division in the West; was for five years Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon; and, when he accepted his position here, was managing a 64,000 acre tract of land for a big English company at Suffield, Alberta.

The position which he is now going to fill is that of superintending the working of an area between 27,000 and 28,000 acres in size on which cereals are the chief products, and we feel that the



PROF. MURRAY.

owners could not have obtained a better man. While at the College, Prof. Murray has made many friends, always inspiring a feeling of confidence and respect, and we know that the students, Faculty and the neighbours in the community, in whom he took a keen interest, will regret his leaving.

We here ask Professor and Mrs. Murray to accept our most sincere good wishes for the future.

THE PRESENT ERA.

Few of us realize how important are the days in which we live, the days, the events of which are to form so important a part of the History Book of our grand-children and their children, down till the end of time. In a hundred years from now how many of the citizens of the world will read of the present and the recent mighty occurrences and think how *they* would have liked to have seen these times!

And yet how many of us do not appreciate our opportunities in this regard and never even take notice of what is going on around us to-day. "It is natural," we say. Perhaps it is natural, but in the majority of cases who will deny that civilization has improved on nature, even though the foundation principles remain the same?

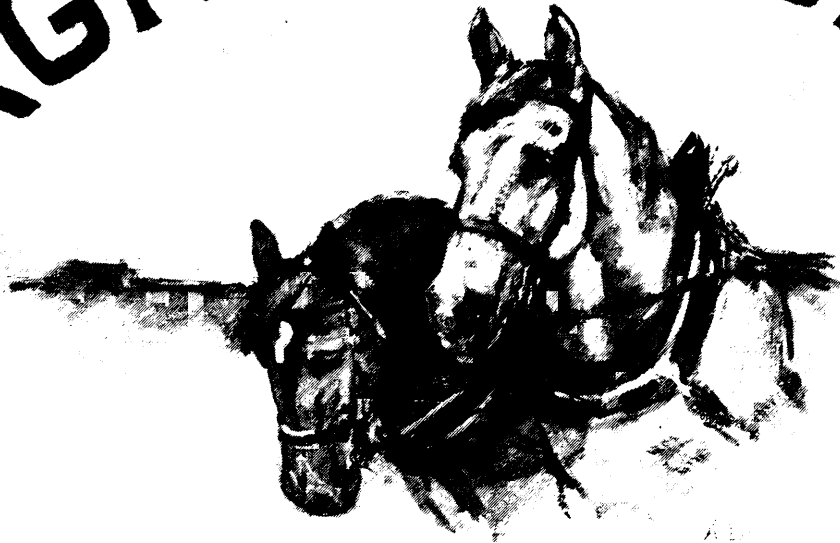
We are living in strenuous times. If we take up a publication we read the

word "Reconstruction" in nearly every line, bulletins on "Reconstruction" abound, and everywhere its literature confronts us. Reading it all would not only be useless to most of us, but would also be time spent mistakenly, for it would take many weary hours, which could be much more profitably spent. What we want is a more general view of the situation around us, not an exhaustive and toilsome study of its details. We would not regret it in the time to come, and any way knowledge of political and economical interests is very important for true citizenship, particularly for the "trained" citizens that educated men and women should want, and are expected, to be.

In these modern days, when there is so much to be known, it is better to profit by the experience of others than to expend time and energy in experiencing it ourselves.



AGRICULTURE.



The Dairying Industry and the War

*By J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold
Storage Commissioner.*

NOW that the war is practically over it is in order to consider what effect, if any, the war will have upon the immediate future of the dairying industry in Canada.

There has been very little disturbance and no interruption to the progress of the dairying industry during the four years just passed. Good prices have prevailed and a ready market has been found for all the exportable surplus of butter, cheese and condensed milk. There has been considerable increase in production during the war period and the total value of milk and its products for the year 1918 was approximately \$200,000,000, of which a little less than 25 per cent was exported.

There has been a marked increase in the production of condensed milk under the stimulus of the war demand. It is too early to say whether this increased production will be continued after the war or not, but the chances are that many people, having become accustomed to the use of condensed milk, may continue to use it in larger quantities than heretofore.

Dairy farmers are fortunate in that they have no problems of reconstruction to face, nor will they be required to look for new markets for their output. There is only one international market for dairy produce which is worth considering, and that is the United Kingdom. This market is prepared to take

all our surplus and pay the highest price for it, and, fortunately for those engaged in the business of dairying, there is a great shortage of dairy produce at the present time, a shortage which is likely to continue for a considerable period.

In pre-war days the United Kingdom drew large supplies of dairy produce from the continent of Europe, but owing to the large number of cattle which have been slaughtered and the present difficulty of securing feed for those which remain, to say nothing of the breakdown of commerce, the supply from Denmark, Holland, Siberia, Italy and other countries is likely to be limited for some time to come.

A large number of milch cows are kept in Switzerland, and the Swiss people have been large manufacturers of cheese and condensed milk, but of late years, that is to say before the war, they have been engaging more largely every year in the raising of cattle for sale in other countries. This business will no doubt receive a fresh impetus from the demand for milch cows in neighbouring countries, in which the live stock has been depleted by the war. It is quite probable then that Switzerland will have less to export in the way of condensed milk and cheese than heretofore.

During the first two years of the war a considerable quantity of cheese and butter was exported to the United Kingdom from the United States, but during the past few months there has been a shortage in that country. Previous to 1914 the United States imported about 60,000,000 pounds of cheese from European countries annually. This supply has been cut off and, presumably, United States cheese has taken the place of that which was formerly imported. The heavy exportation in 1915 and 1916 reduced their stocks of all kinds to a very low point, and they are no longer competitors in the British market, having exported practically no butter and cheese since May, 1918.

New Zealand and Australia continue to produce cheese and butter for export, and although they have had great difficulties with transportation during the past two years, this will probably be improved from now on.

The butter ration in the United Kingdom at the present time is 1 ounce per head per week, which is only about one-tenth of normal consumption, and there are no supplies on hand.

Canadian produce therefore occupies a very favourable position at the present moment, and will likely continue to do so for some time to come.



“Cattle Ranching in British Columbia”

By George C. Hay, B.S.A.

“Have you wandered in the wilderness, the sagebrush desolation,
The bunch grass levels where the cattle graze?
Have you whistled bits of ragtime at
the end of all creation?
And learned to know the desert's little ways?
Have you camped upon the foot-hills,
have you galloped o'er the ranges?
Have you roamed the arid sun lands
through and through?
Have you chummed up with the messa,
do you know its moods and changes?
Then listen to the Wild—it's calling
you.

—Robert Service.

THE first record that we have of the introduction of beef cattle into British Columbia was in the early forties, when consignments were brought to the southern end of Vancouver Island by the Hudson's Bay Company from their farm in what is now Washington State.

In the sixties, during the time of the gold excitement on the Fraser river and in the Cariboo, a number of cattle were driven into British Columbia from Oregon, Washington, and California for supplying beef to the miners. About this time several small herds were established in what are now known as the cattle range districts of the interior of the province. Under favorable climatic conditions, and with an abundance of feed, these herds increased rapidly and their surplus animals soon made a reputation for British Columbia bunch-grass beef,

which, for richness of flavour and fine quality, cannot be excelled anywhere. Practically no winter feeding was done in those days, and instead of providing hay, the lower benches were kept ungrazed for winter feeding. In the growing season the herds were driven to higher elevation as the vegetation started to grow. In this way the winter, summer and fall ranges were widely separated, and broad areas were covered in a year's grazing. In those days cattle men could pick and choose their ranges according to the season. Now, owing to closer settlement, they cannot.

Placer mining strikes at different points in the interior from time to time during these pioneer days provided the ranch men with a good market while the excitement lasted, and some of them who are now very comfortably situated, can trace the beginning of their prosperity to the market created by these early-day mining camps.

The building of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the gradual slackening up of placer mining entirely changed the market situation. The ranchers then began to look to the Coast cities for a market for their meats, and their stock was driven to Ashcroft (the gateway to the Cariboo), and there loaded on the cars for shipment. Such is but a brief outline of the commencement of cattle ranching in the interior of British Columbia, which to-day remains practically the only great cattle ranching country in Canada.

The days of the open range are almost over. On the prairies the grain

growers have, for many years, been invading the open range with a persistence which has driven the cattle rancher out of business, with the result that the latter has had to move further north from transportation, or into the wilds of British Columbia. This settling up of the country has continued within the limits of B. C. until to-day the real cattle ranching country is not seen until one is many miles back from the railway.

About thirty years ago the whole of the interior of the province was devoted to cattle and sheep ranching, but the influx of settlers has converted a great many of the ranches near the railway into small holdings where alfalfa, beans and potatoes, as well as a little grain, are being grown, and a few head of stock are kept. On these small holdings an attempt is still being made to ranch, but with few exceptions its results in "rawnching," where the "rawncher" likes a little tea in the middle of the "afternoon." British Columbia has a lot of old country people who, in the cattle business, become either ranchers or "rawnchers." The difference between these two classes is: A ranch maintains its rancher; a "rawncher" maintains his "rawnch."

The real ranching districts of British Columbia are in the Nicola Valley, southwest from Kamloops, and in the Chilcotin, which lies north of the C.P.R., and is reached by the Cariboo road running north from Ashcroft.

To reach the Chilcotin one travels north from Ashcroft by the Cariboo road to 150 Mile House, a distance of 138 miles from the railway. Here the Cariboo road is left by turning west to the Fraser river, which is crossed at Chimney Creek. The first big

ranches are reached about 40 miles from 150 Mile House. Therefore, to reach the Chilcotin from Ashcroft, where one leaves the railway, entails a trip by waggon-road of about 180 miles, and the country extends westward to Bella Coola. All the country west of the Fraser river and north from Lillooet is generally alluded to as the Chilcotin, but the ranching territory also comprises the sloping areas on both sides of the river, particularly in the vicinity of Big Bar, Canoe Creek and Alkali lake. Here the bunch-grass grows to perfection, and in the fall rolling-fat cattle are rounded up and driven to the railway, where they are shipped to market. The largest ranch in this territory is the Gang Ranch, which runs about 8,000 head. This ranch, situated in the middle of the range, has its own store, post office and stopping place for travellers. The writer had the experience of arriving here one morning last fall, just when everything was in the bustle of getting ready for the round up. Men were busy loading waggons with provisions, blankets, camps, etc., while the cowpunchers amused themselves by subduing a few cayuses, which were to be used in rounding up the cattle. This feature of the morning's excitement interested the onlookers more particularly, and all made sure they were in a safe place when the shout was heard, "Look out! There goes Big Jim on the roan." All the bustle ceased for a moment, and the attention of all centred on the struggling animal in the attempt to dismount his rider. The amusement lasted but a few minutes, but those minutes must have seemed like hours to the rider. After mounting the animal the rider paused a moment to be sure

that all was right, then, leaning forward, he raised the leather blindfold. For an instant the wild horse stood still, then reared until it seemed he must fall backwards. Then, as his forefeet touched the ground, with a mighty leap forward the animal dashed, bucking, plunging, pitching, through the yard and away into a corral where in a very short time he gave himself up to his conqueror. These cowboys, who have been raised in the

languidly, elbow on bar and foot on rail, awaiting their turn for a drink. This is perhaps the most typical "cow-town" in Canada to-day, and probably will be for some time to come, as the country is naturally adapted to cattle ranching on a big scale. To assist the cattle business the Provincial Government has declared as commonage, an enormous area, and the ranchers run their cattle on this at a trifling charge per head.



A TYPICAL CORRAL SCENE.

saddle, you might say, thoroughly enjoy the life and certainly can handle wild horses.

Another interesting point in this cattle district is the ranch at Riske Creek, the headquarters of which consist of a hotel, store and ranch-house, all combined. It is the commercial centre for the district, and is the stamping ground for ranchers and cowpunchers. Here, before the dawn of prohibition, the ranchers, cowpunchers, half-breeds and Indians lined up

The building of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway will be a great benefit to the present day cattlemen of this country. This will cut off many miles in the fall drive to market. However, the cattle for the eastern market will still continue to be driven to Ashcroft until the P. G. E. is connected with the C.P.R., between Clinton and Ashcroft. This past season the cattle bought by the coast buyers were loaded at the 59 Mile House, which cut off 46 miles of a drive.

To reach the other great cattle ranching district, the Nicola Valley, one travels southwest from Kamloops. All through this district cattle ranching is practised, but the big ranches are not reached for about forty miles. Here we find the Stump Lake Cattle Co., The Triangle Ranch and the Douglas Lake Cattle Co.—all three big outfits. The Douglas Lake Cattle Co., for instance, runs between 12,000 and 15,000 head of cattle, and about 1,000

which are separated by cowpunchers, the idea being to keep the whole bunch moving onward and to prevent undue crowding on the bridges which have to be crossed on the way to the stockyards. The skilful manner in which these herds of bawling, bustling cattle are handled by the hallooing cowpunchers, corralled, weighed and loaded on the cars, presents a sight which would arouse any man's admiration. This work at the stockyards is gen-



ROUND-UP OF CATTLE, KAMLOOPS.

head of horses. The area of their ranch is in the neighborhood of 150,000 acres, and it is claimed they have 400 miles of fencing. These facts will give the reader some idea of the magnitude of this ranch. When the time comes for shipping from Douglas Lake big processions of cattle are seen on the way to Nicola, where they are weighed and shipped. These drives are divided into bunches of cattle,

erally hurried through because the boys are anxious to do up the town before returning to the ranch, and, as a rule, they are successful. The cowpuncher's skill in roping an animal is usually demonstrated at each round up, as, according to the brand act, the man who first puts his brand on a maverick, becomes the possessor of that animal. At each round up a

number of such animals are frequently found.

The Nicola Valley, like the Chilcotin, is a rancher's paradise. The country is more or less open and rolling, dotted with sheltering bluffs and with little lakes of fresh water that provide good drinking for the cattle. The bunch-grass grows luxuriantly and the climate is almost ideal. The winters are short, and as a rule not severe. In the early days when beef was cheap and consequently the animals were not cared for as well as to-day, scarcely any winter feeding was practised. In these times, with the scarcity of beef, and the prevailing prices realized, the ranchers plan on having for the winter feed a ton of hay per head.

The cattle are usually a Shorthorn-Hereford cross, and are marketed as three and four year olds. The various ranchers have their breed fancies, but generally speaking the Shorthorn is used to produce size, and the Here-

ford, it is claimed, is a better rustler. Few Angus cattle are seen on the ranges. There is perhaps no finer sight, at least to the lover of live stock, than the cattle ranges in this Province. Especially is it a beautiful sight in the early fall when all are collected on the lower ranges. From the higher knolls as far as eye can see, one can gaze at rich grazing lands with thousands of sleek steers, cows and calves feeding.

It is a cattle country, purely and simply, and while settlers are clamoring for admission in the hopes of converting this stockman's paradise into mixed farming communities, their invasion is slow. Unsited to grain growing, like the prairies, this country will be slow to change from ranching on a big scale. Yes, the days of the range may be passing, but a visit to the Chilcotin or Nicola Valley will convince anyone that they have not yet completed their pageant.

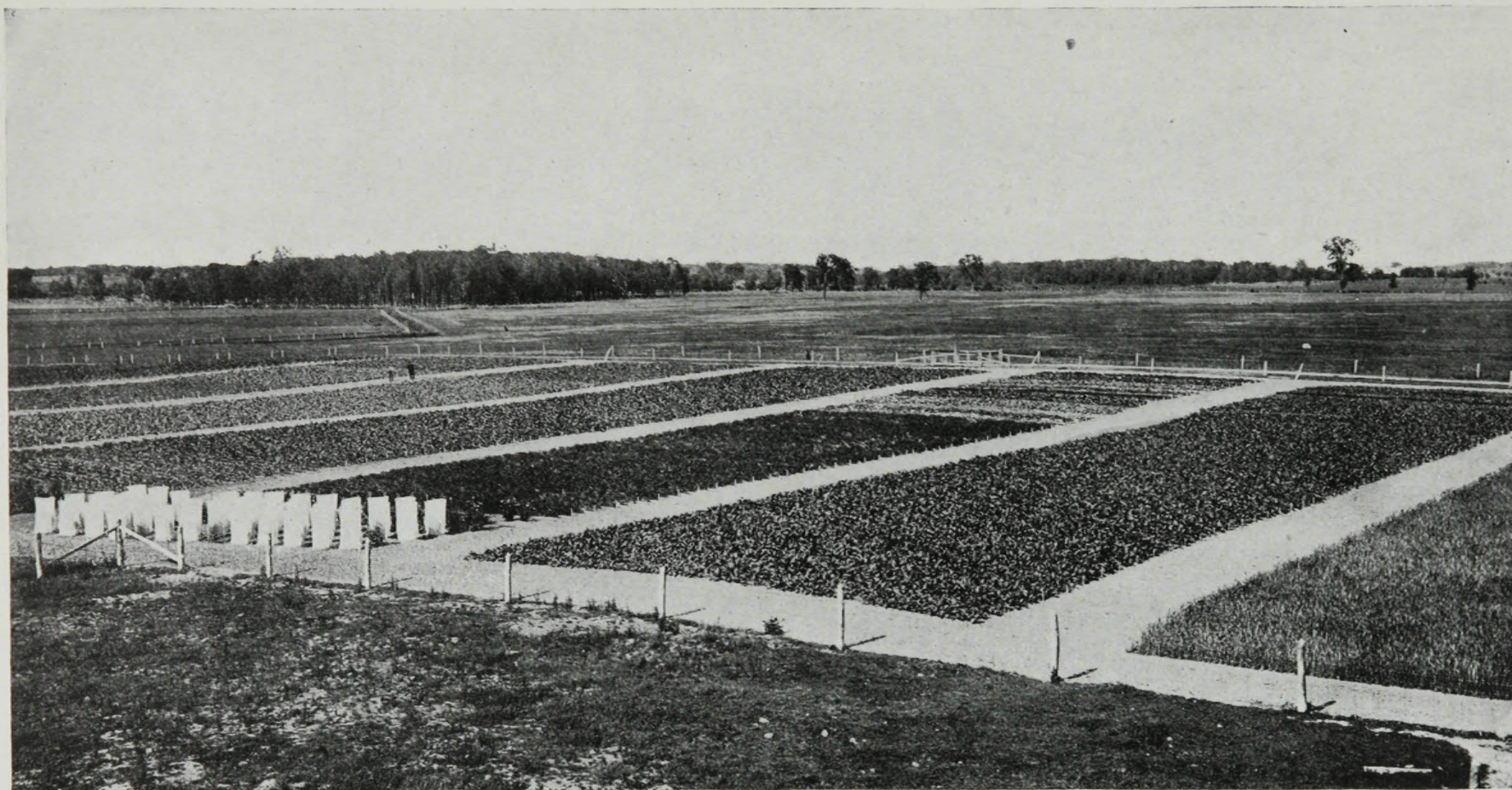
A War Legacy

By L. C. Raymond, B.S.A.

AGRICULTURE and agricultural practices were very directly affected by the great world war that has just recently terminated. The chief influence was felt on such Canadian products as, previous to that time, had been either imported or exported. Probably one of the most striking examples was on the Potash Industry. Previous to the war practically the world's supply came from the Stassfurt mines in Germany, and the snapping of negotiations with that country

in August, 1914, left the world crying out for this important plant food. Necessity being still the mother of invention we find now in 1919 that, as the result of numerous experiments, the U. S. and other countries have devised means of manufacturing potash artificially, which at least alleviates the situation, though at an increased price per pound.

Numerous other instances might be cited to illustrate the effect of the war on some of the basic farm practices, but



VIEW SHOWING THE AREA DEVOTED TO ROOT CROPS AT MACDONALD COLLEGE.

The tents in the foreground each contain a specially selected mother root from which seed is being produced.

the purpose of this article is to draw attention more particularly to its effect on the production and the supply of seed for the root crops such as mangels, swedes, turnips and carrots.

It had been so long the custom to buy commercially the supply of root seed required that few people realized that it was both possible and profitable to grow seed at home. Not until the war came in 1914 and directly affected the former producing countries, besides commandeering all the shipping facilities, did the Canadian farmer, in any general way, turn his attention to the production of this class of seeds.

The Dominion Experimental Farms and the Agricultural Colleges, first appreciated the gravity of the situation, and did a great deal of propaganda work throughout the country with the prime object of inducing individuals to undertake seed production. In this respect, as in many others, most farmers "come from Missouri" and have to be shown. After much, more or less vain, endeavor in this direction the Experimental Farms decided to unmistakably show the possibilities in the production of root seed. During the past summer they have produced on their whole system twelve tons of mangel seed, eighteen tons of swede seed and two tons of carrot seed. This quantity, combined with a certain amount of local production, will go a long way to meet this year's needs. However, it will not mean a re-

duction of prices at once, and it does not provide for the future.

The object lesson of the Experimental Farms is a very valuable one, but its value depends on whether or not it is viewed in the proper light. It is not the policy or purpose of the Experimental Farms to become large seed merchants. The large production this past summer has made it necessary to lay aside, for the time being, other important work. Their chief function, as with Agricultural Colleges is to lead the way and demonstrate sound farm practices. From the results of the past summer's work it is a safe conclusion that root seed production is a possible and also a highly profitable practice. Experience in the past has proven, unmistakably, that home grown seed is superior in practically every respect.

For the future it is not so much a case of guarding against another seed shortage as it is putting into practice a thoroughly sound principle. Root seed will again be shipped in to us from the lately war ridden countries, and will be handled in the commercial trade. Home production of root seed has, like many of the other profitable practices in agriculture, come to us as a matter of necessity. It is to be hoped that the definite knowledge, that we can produce a better class of root seed on our own farms than any we can buy, may long remain with us and thus do its share towards better and bigger crops.



Seed Improvement

DURING the past five years we, as agriculturalists, have been urged to the importance of following methods that would produce yields of the highest quality. One of the main factors that could influence yields of high quality is the use of good seed. The necessity for using seed of high quality was never more pronounced. It is positively an economic method of increasing both yield and quality of our farm crops.

Seed is obtained from one of these sources: we may grow, buy or exchange for it and the farmer to protect himself should be in a position to know the seed he uses. He should take the following factors into consideration with respect to the seed before making a purchase:—

Suitability for district—as to kind and variety.

Freedom from and resistance to disease.

Quality.

Purity.

Capacity for germination.

In some sections, the prevailing opinion seems to be, that for some unknown reason home-grown seed does not give as high yields as when grown on a neighbouring farm. This practice may be a good one providing the buyer is able to judge the value of the seed he purchases. There is no excuse for any farmer sowing defective seed when there are suitable facilities for obtaining any information whatever regarding the value of any seed for seeding purposes. If the grower is not able to examine and determine for himself the value of seed he has the opportunity of having it examined by sending it to the Seed Branch at Ottawa for that purpose.

The chief causes of poor seed are: neglect in investigating newly purchas-

ed seed, careless handling during harvest and afterwards, want of proper cleaning, improper ripening and mixing old with fresh seed. All these causes should be kept well in mind.

When buying new seed it is well to investigate whether it comes from the stock that it purports to come from. Of course, the Seed Control Act has prevented any misrepresentation in the sale of seed grain from seedsmen, however, much grain is being disposed of for seed purposes without the endorsement of the above-mentioned act.

Another factor to receive attention when purchasing seed is the place of origin. We know that certain varieties are better suited to some districts than others. Therefore we conclude that every grower must find out the variety best suited to his particular district. Seedsmen generally encourage purchasers to state their local conditions, so that their requirements can be better adjusted; buyers then should not fail to attend to this point when purchasing. Many farmers are sowing seed year after year of unknown variety, or origin, purchased in some cases from the local grain dealers. This practice is, however, rapidly disappearing, and growers are becoming more particular as to the quality of seed they put in the ground.

Every buyer should be able to judge for himself the percent of impurities in a given sample. These will include weed-seeds, chaff, diseased seed, other varieties of the same crop and foreign seeds. Weed-seeds and foreign grains are perhaps the worst impurities to deal with. Weeds reduce the crop yields in that they take up space that otherwise would be occupied by plants of the crop sown. Some weeds are of little account and are controlled by the ordinary me-

thods of cultivation, while others become a constant source of trouble, expense and loss in reduced crops. Foreign seeds, although not affecting the feeding value of a crop, materially lowers the grade for commercial purposes. Therefore it should be the aim of every grower to keep his field as free from impurities such as weeds and foreign plants as possible.

The most important factor responsible for the sale of so much impure seed is the lack of proper cleaning. The best cleaning devices remove practically all small and shrivelled seeds, leaving only the larger plump ones for seeding purposes.

Experiments have been made at almost every experimental station as to the difference in yield between large and small seeds. Results obtained at the Ontario Agricultural College show conclusively that large seeds give better returns. Following is a table giving results of work with oats, barley and wheat at O.A.C.:—

Grade of Seed.	Tons of Straw.	Bush. of Grain.	Wt. per Bush.
<i>Oats:</i>			
Large	1.9	62.	33.2
Medium	1.8	54.1	32.2
Small	1.8	46.6	31.8
<i>Barley:</i>			
Large plump	1.5	53.8	49.5
Small plump	1.5	50.4	48.8
<i>Wheat:</i>			
Large plump	1.4	21.7	59.1
Small plump	1.3	18.0	58.3

The general use, in our province, of up-to-date fanning mills, fully-equipped with sieves and riddles, is altogether too limited. The ordinary equipment for cleaning grain for commercial purposes

is insufficient. At an inquiry made by the Seed Branch at Ottawa in 1915 concerning the condition of seed oats in Quebec, the following information was gathered: Out of 158 samples examined, 133 had been put through a fanning mill only, 2 had been hand selected and 23 had received no cleaning whatever. The inquiry also states that most of the so-called cleaned grain contained large numbers of small weed-seeds, as well as small light grain and inert matter, clearly indicating poor results from the attempt at cleaning.

When purchasing a fanning mill, although no set rules can be laid down for guidance, there are a number of points that should be considered.

Take care to select the one which will produce the best grade of seed.

Be sure that the sieves will fit snugly and can be changed with ease.

A machine that cleans easily is a desirable one.

Complete control of the grain when leaving the hopper is necessary so that the flow of grain can be shut off if the mill is stopped.

It is important to have the simplest possible method of bagging the grain after passing through the mill.

A thorough knowledge of the standard sieves is essential so that when ordering no useless ones will need to be purchased.

Permanent Improvement.

What has been already stated regarding seed improvement in general, is what might be termed temporary or immediate improvement. Farmers are urged to establish more permanent methods of seed improvement, with a view of not only being able to demand a high-

er price for the seed grown but also of producing larger yield themselves from the pure seed sown.

This branch of improvement is directly under the supervision of the Canadian Seed Growers Association, who will be glad to aid any farmer who desires

to adopt their system of improvement. Literature containing the work of this organization together with rules which govern the growing and sale of pure seed can be obtained upon application to the above mentioned association at Ottawa.—*R. A. Derick.*

The Country Home Surroundings

By Professor T. G. Bunting, B.S.A.

“God help the boy who does not know
Where all the woodland berries grow,
Who never sees the forests glow,

When leaves are red and yellow,
Whose childish feet can never stray
Where nature does her charms display,
For such a little boy I say,

God help the little fellow.”

“God made the country and man made the city” is a well known adage that reflects the natural beauty of the rural communities with their rolling hills, comfortable and prosperous homes, and well wooded and ever changing aspect. In the city there may be beautiful buildings, wide streets and parks filled with trees and shrubs, but the spaciousness and fresh air and sense of plant growth and freedom of the country are lacking.

A naturally heavily wooded country is beautiful not only in summer in its garb of rich and changing coloured foliage, but in winter when the bare framework of the trees stand out sharply against the snow. But much of the country today has been devastated of trees in order to clear the land for agricultural purposes and to provide firewood and lumber for the endless purposes for which trees may be used. Some woodlots have been planted as a

source of future revenue by the governments, large lumber and pulp companies and by a few farmers, but very little has yet been done in the country, especially in planting trees and shrubs for ornamental purposes.

The country is the ideal place to live and bring up a family, but in order that it may continue to be, great efforts should be made in respect to planting trees and shrubs for ornamental purposes especially about that part of the farm surrounding the house and barns. One or even two acres is not too much ground to set aside for this purpose, and if properly planted would greatly increase the pleasure and interest that could be taken in the home and add very greatly to the general attractiveness of the country.

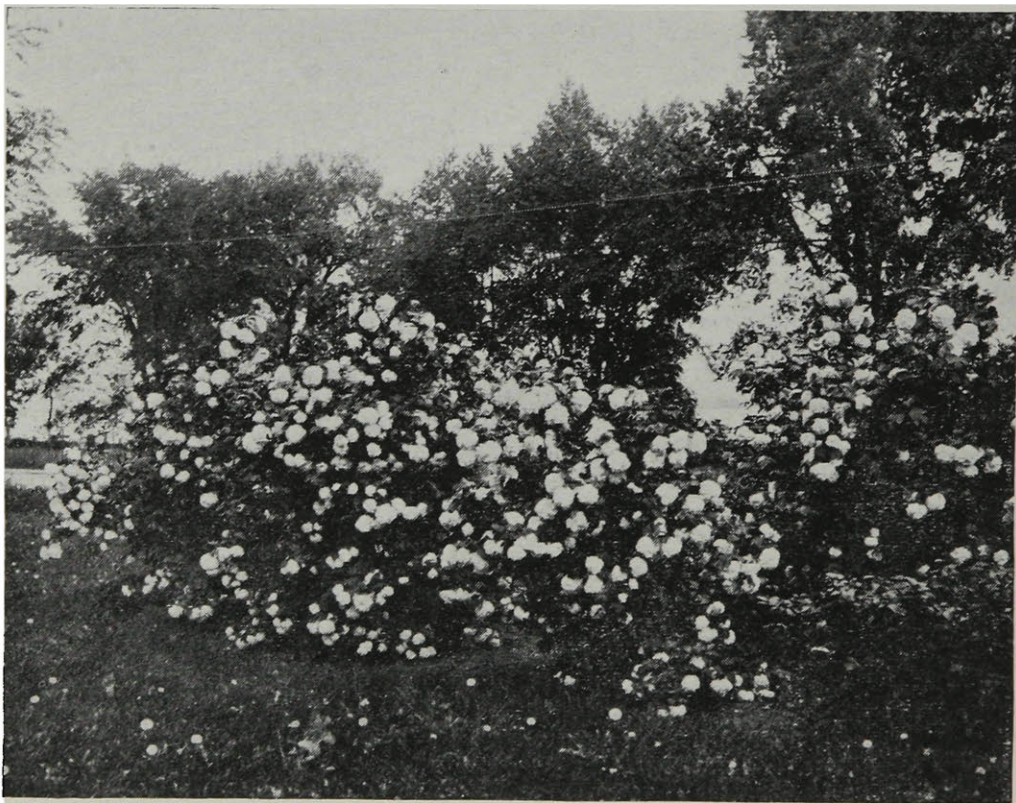
The farmer and the members of his family have considerable knowledge of plant life and growth and are better adapted to planting and caring for ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers than are the city people. With the ample space surrounding the buildings a little effort in planning and in securing the plants to set out will accomplish much in a very few years.

In choosing varieties a careful selection should be made as to hardiness, vigorousness, suitability for the purpose

for which they are intended, freedom from disease and insect attacks, and habit of growth and color of foliage and flower of the plant. A number of kinds of plants should be selected in order to give a variety of color and form to the scene, as well as flowers at different seasons of the year.

In preparing a plan of planting it should be drawn to scale and should show the relative position of the different varieties to be planted. The trees

taken not to shut out desirable views from a window or vantage point. The main or centre part of the yard or enclosure should be kept open for a lawn. If the space is large enough a few trees may be planted individually near the centre of the lawn so that they will take their natural form and appear in their full beauty, also a few clumps of shrubbery could be planted especially along the walks or driveways. The object should be to avoid any formal plant



THE SNOWBALL "VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILIS."

A beautiful flowering shrub, but subject to attack of apheds.

and larger shrubs should be placed about the borders of the area set aside for these plantings, and if grouped in clumps will be more effective than if in straight rows. This will also permit of vistas or views of more distant scenes than where the sky-line is entirely shut off by a straight row of trees. The smaller shrubs and vines should be placed about the buildings and grouped on either side of the entrances or in front of the verandah. Care should be

ing, but rather to obtain a natural and restful scene without too strong contrasts. Clumps or masses of trees or shrubs present the most effective arrangement where space is ample as on a farm. These will check or break the prevailing winds and will give shelter from storm in winter and from the sun, heat and dust of summer.

The cost should not be great, a few plants could be added each year, and as they grow they will give charm to the

country home. It is well to choose medium-sized or small plants as they are cheaper and more easily handled in transplanting and will probably establish themselves more quickly than will large ones. Native trees and shrubs can often be obtained from the woods with only the effort of going after them, and the cost of nursery grown trees is so reasonable that every country home should have an attractively planted area about the farm buildings.

lac, Charles X, Congo, Charles Joly, Emile Lemoine, Mde. Abel Carriere and Mde. Casimir Perier; *Philadelphus coronarius*; Japanese rose, *Rosa Rugosa*; *Spirea Van Houttei*, *Viburnum Lantana*, and many others.

Vines: Self-fastening Virginia Creeper, Climbing Bitter-sweet and the Dutchman's Pipe.

Perennials: There are many kinds and varieties of hardy perennials and from these bloom may be had from early



LILACS—One of the best of the hardy flowering shrubs.

A few of the best standard varieties of trees, shrubs and vines that can be obtained readily and at reasonable cost from any nurseryman or seedsman are:

Trees: American Elm, Sugar or Hard Maple, Red Oak, Norway Maple, White Birch, and the Norway Spruce and White Pine.

Shrubs: Caragana or Siberian Pea Tree; Red Dogwood or Osier; Honey-suckle, Bush, *Lonicera tatarica*; Japanese Barberry, *Berberis Thunbergii*; Li-

spring until late fall. Perennials are more satisfactory than annuals as they last in the ground for years when well cared for. They should be planted in a border away from the trees and shrubs where they will have full sunlight. Many of these may be started from seed at little cost or the plants may be purchased. A perennial border if well arranged will give a great variety of bloom and much pleasure to all the members of the family.

The Future of the Maple Industry

AT the Annual Meeting of the Pure Maple Syrup and Sugar Co-operative Agricultural Association held at Joliette on Feb. 18th, Mr. John H. Grimm, of Montreal, discussed the future of the maple industry in the light of present conditions.

He reminded the members of the Association that last year he had characterized the then prevailing price of fifteen cents a pound for the blackest sort of maple sugar as fabulous and unbelievable. Enthusiast for maple production though he is, he would not have believed that before the 1918 product was exhausted, sugar of none too fine quality would be selling in Canada at twenty-six cents a pound.

As an instance of the profitableness of sugar-making even at the present cost of equipment, he told of the actual experience of a farmer last year. Investing \$2,000 in equipment, payable in four instalments he tapped 5,000 trees and produced 7,700 lbs. of sugar, which he sold at 20c per lb., thus realizing an income of \$1,540 for about two weeks' work. Profitable as general farming was in the season of 1918 it is doubtful if any other two weeks paid as well as that spring-time fortnight in the woods.

Last year's demand for maple product was phenomenal. A million pounds was sent overseas, and American buyers beset our market most actively, bidding high not only for the best and the next best, but even for the less presentable grades of maple product. As a result, prices which ruled at 12c or 13c and up to 15c in 1917 ran up to 18c and even to 26c very soon. The American demand and the war contracts were the chief factors in the 1918 market, but the excess of demand over supply in

normal times has also a steady influence in augmenting prices and making the production of maple goods well worth while.

On the other hand there are limits to the prices consumers will pay even for the favourite Canadian delicacy, and retail prices of three or four dollars a gallon at Winnipeg must inevitably result in a falling off in consumption. Mr. Grimm commended the efforts of the Canada Food Board in encouraging production—efforts which had thoroughly justified themselves in the light of subsequent events. However, the increased production had all been absorbed by the American demand, and the home demand had been reduced rather than augmented. It was doubtful how this year's crop would be distributed,—whether the inflated American demand would continue, and, if not, whether the Canadian demand would be sufficient to take care of the product.

Adulteration and Substitution.

Referring to the business of manufacturing maple substitutes, he remarked that "that snake has been scotched not killed" and that "the substitute artist is still at work on the land, making all kinds of mixtures which can be foisted by fair means or foul upon the unsuspecting consumers." It was the word "maple" which made the sale for these products and Ottawa should not still permit the indiscriminate use of this word on the labels of these spurious mixtures and compounds.

He expressed the opinion that too much leniency was shown in the matter of excess water. Indulgence in this matter might reasonably be shown to inexperienced producers, but manufacturers

in Montreal and Toronto, capable of employing skilled chemists, should be required to live strictly up to the letter of the law.

Thanks to the influence of the Association a law exists prohibiting the sale of maple substitutes or compounds as "pure" but the enforcement of this law is far from efficient. Bulletins reporting on the analysis of samples collected in the spring are not published until the fall. Thus the adulterator is given a whole summer to operate. Fines imposed are so small that it is easily worth the adulterator's while to pay them for the retailers of his products.

If Ottawa did the right thing by the maple industry, encouraging the production of the very finest product in the most plentiful quantities for a plentiful demand and at prices which will keep that demand eager and growing, the enterprise and energy of the producers could make millions out of it, but neglect upon the part of the Gov-

ernment could easily ruin the industry.

As to future prices, that was a question full of problems only in process of being settled since the war. The speaker did not expect them to fall back to their before-the-war levels. On the other hand there might be a settling down to a level which will ensure plentiful marketing. An export demand was to be looked for as the result of the advertising given to maple products by our soldiers, most of whom would no doubt have shared the supply sent them with friends "over there." He had himself dealt only recently with letters from a French firm discussing the importation of a great deal more maple products than he was in a position to supply at the time.

In the course of his address Mr. Grimm announced that his company is arranging a contest for maple products this spring in which \$1,000 is to be divided amongst exhibitors scoring 97 points or over, 40 points to be allowed for color and 59 for flavor.

The Twentieth Century Hen

THE relative significance of the modern hen as a factor in the production of the nation's food supply is being appreciated more and more by the general public. The wild hen laid from twelve to fifteen eggs each year for the purpose of reproducing her kind. After man had determined the value of the egg and flesh of the hen as human food, he started to breed her for production. Under domestication, the hen produced a larger number of eggs than were needed for

the reproduction of her kind and therefore became a producer of human food products. The general increase in the producing ability of the hen, and especially the ability to produce during the winter season, as shown by records, is due to such factors as better management, better methods of breeding, and the results obtained at egg laying contests. The progress shown is due largely to the work of the Governments, Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Therefore, at present, the rela-

tive importance of the poultry industry lies in the production of part of the national food supply.

During the past ten years the poultry industry has undergone a remarkable development, the results of which are just becoming apparent. In America it is increasing relatively as the beef industry is decreasing. Dr. Pearl, the eminent American biologist, stated the fact that "the smaller unit, such as the hen, is gradually taking the place of the larger unit, the beef steer, in the production of our national food supply." Poultry products are coming to the front more each year, and in the coming years we will see a great development in the poultry industry that will prove to be of great importance to the country as a whole.

The growth of the poultry industry has been steady. In 1891 Canada had 12,500,000 head of poultry, or about two and one-half fowls per capita of her population. In 1911 the number had increased to 32,000,000, or about four and one-half fowls per capita, and the approximate estimate of the 1918 poultry census shows about 50,000,000 head which is over six fowls per capita. These figures show a steady and large increase in the past twenty-seven years. The future development will be greater than the past, due to factors of production being more thoroughly understood to-day than ever before.

Due to the size and numbers of stock available for experimental work and their relative value, poultry are better adapted for important experimental work than any other class of live stock, such as cattle, sheep, or hogs. It is very difficult to carry on scientific breeding experiments with such live stock as horses, cattle, sheep or swine, due also

to the impossibility of getting the numbers of animals with which to work, and due again to the time taken to get the required results. With poultry it is quite different, and due to their strong points scientific breeding work is being carried on more than it is in the other classes of live stock. During the past ten years the science of poultry production has advanced by leaps and bounds.

One of the greatest advances in poultry work due to science is in breeding for egg production. Ten years ago the two hundred egg hen was not known. Through the use of the trap-nest and the careful selection of breeders we have a great many hens to-day with records of over two hundred eggs, and quite a few with nearly three hundred eggs for three hundred and sixty-five consecutive days. We also have at least two hens with records of over three hundred eggs for the one year's production. The rapid progress in the building up of high producing strains of poultry in the past ten years has been due mostly to the good work of a few of our leading authorities, such as: Dr. Raymond Pearl of John Hopkins University, formerly of Maine State Experimental Station; Professor W. R. Graham, of Guelph Agricultural College; Professor J. Dryden of Oregon Agricultural College, and Mr. Tom Barron, the famous English poultry breeder.

A line of work which has impressed upon the minds of the poultrymen the relative value of strain as compared with breed has been the egg laying contests. From these contests the public has obtained a great deal of valuable information in regard to the inheritance of egg production and the

importance of selection in developing laying strains. This has been of great importance to the poultry industry as a whole. From the results published, the breeder who is producing a good laying strain of fowl is getting his stock advertised widely and advertised in the best way, that is, by being backed up by the official word of the Government, which is supporting the contests. People looking for stock and eggs can rely upon the results given out by these sources as being officially correct, and, therefore, the buyer can obtain stock of good standing with which to make his start or to improve his flock. In this way the quality of the average stock of the country is being improved each year. This tends towards a larger production of eggs and poultry meat.

Today, in Canada as well as in Great Britain and the European countries, eggs and dressed poultry are in greater demand than ever before. The war has caused this increased demand. The scarcity and high prices of beef and bacon has forced people to use a substitute for these products, and poultry meat and eggs have filled the requirements to a certain degree.

The war has been a direct benefit to the poultry industry. This benefit has been in the culling of the flocks of poultry in the country, due to the high cost of feeds, such as cereals. The non-producing flocks have had to be disposed of, and more thought has had to be given to the management of the flocks in order to make them profitable. The result of this culling will be greater production for the stock on hand and better stock because of better management. Therefore, we find ourselves starting out this year with a stock of poultry of a higher grade in the country than ever before.

If we had the hen of ten years ago standing beside the hen of to-day, we would notice a great difference in the appearance of the two individuals. In the hen of ten years past we would see a neat appearing, close-feathered individual, one that has been bred to come up to the standard requirements of the breed in type and characteristic plumage. This is the exhibition-bred bird. She is a pretty individual to look at in the show coop, but when considered as a producer of eggs, which is the important crop of the poultry yard to-day, she lacks the breeding quality and ability to produce large number of eggs, or eggs during the winter months. On the other hand, if we look at our hen of to-day, what do we see. We see a large, open-feathered, useful individual with the type and capacity to produce large numbers of eggs and reproduce her kind both as egg and meat producer. She is the utility hen. She, carrying the type of her breed, does not possess, as a rule, the quality in feather colouring or marking. She is a worker and uses her energy in the production of eggs and flesh and not in the production of fine feathers. This hen is superior to her ancestor in every way when it comes to her importance and place in the live stock world.

The natural time for a hen to lay is in the spring, to reproduce her kind, therefore, it is unnatural for her to lay during the winter season, and consequently eggs are scarce and high in price. The modern hen, however, has the ability to produce eggs during the winter months, which is the season of largest profits. This ability has been brought about by careful breeding and efficient selection. The twentieth century hen is, therefore, a high developed machine capable of laying a large num-

ber of eggs when they are normally scarce, but highly profitable to producers.

To-day we have many hens and pullets laying from thirty to sixty eggs in the winter cycle, November 1st to February 28th, and quite a few laying from sixty up to ninety eggs in the same period. A few individuals exceed the latter record, but they are exceptional layers. During the winter cycle of the past winter season one Rhode Island Red pullet in the Macdonald College Poultry Department laid one hundred eggs. On the 1st of November when she started her record, she was about seven months old. She is of fairly good red color, good breed type, and medium size, with a strong constitution.

The records published in reports from our egg laying contests can be taken as correct, because they are official and are backed up by the Provincial or State Governments. The same applies to the records given out by the colleges and experiment stations, but the doubtful records are those seen in advertisements in our newspapers and journals. When such records are in doubt, the reader should write to an authority in poultry matters at one of the colleges or government stations for advice on the matter.

The hen holds a very important position in the live stock world as a producer of human food products. According to the last census in the United States the value of the poultry products exceeded the value of the cotton crop by over \$90,000,000. It was sufficient to buy the wheat crop and the sheep and wool crops combined. It was also of sufficient value to buy all the oats, barley, rye, buckwheat and potatoes combined that were produced in the same year in the United States. In Can-

ada, according to our population in comparison with that of the United States, the amount of poultry products produced last year was greater than that of the United States.

To show the advancement in the poultry industry, allow me to give you a few figures from the annual report of the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa. The figures given for the production of poultry products in the United States for the year 1918 are as follows:—Approximately 589,000,000 head of poultry were raised in 1918 as compared with the past five years' average of 522,000,000 head. This gives an increase of 67,000,000 for 1918 over the average for the last five years. The number of eggs produced in 1918 was approximately 1,774,000,000 dozens. This is an increase of 226,000,000 dozens of eggs over the past five years' average of 1,548,000,000 dozens. This advancement has been made during the war period when the price of poultry foods has been extremely high.

The domestic hen under certain conditions will produce human food more economically than most other classes of live stock. With bred-to-lay stock under good management it requires about four and one-half pounds of feed to produce one pound of eggs, or about seven pounds of feed to produce one dozen eggs.

Eggs are the important product of the poultry yard, and they occur in our daily menu. What would we do for a great many of our palatable dishes if the modest hen went on strike. Allow me to give a quotation by "Starcopple" from "Farm Poultry":

"All cookery rests on an egg. The egg is the Atlas that supports the world

of gastronomy, the chef is the slave of the egg. What is the masterpiece of French cookery, the dish that outlives all other dishes, the thing that is found on His Majesty's table no less than upon the bourgeoisie—the thing that is as French as a Frenchman, and which expresses the spirit of our people as no other food could express it?—the omelette. Could you make an omelette without breaking eggs? Then cast your mind's eye over this extraordinary Monsieur Egg and all his antics and evolutions. Now he permits himself to be boiled plain, and even like that without frills, naked and in a state of nature, he is excellent. Now he consents to appear in all ways, from poached to perdu, now he is the soul of a vol-au-vent, now of a sauce; not a piecrust fit to eat but stands by virtue of my lord the egg, and should all the hens in the world commit suicide, tomorrow every chef in France worthy of the name would fall on his spit, for fish is but a course in a dinner, whereas the egg is the cement that holds all the castle of cookery together."

Professor W. R. Graham, O.A.C., Guelph, in a speech on "Increased Home Consumption" at the National Poultry Conference, at Ottawa, expressed the following quotation: "Dr. E. V. McCollum in his book 'The Newer Knowledge of Nutrition' has proven, I think, beyond any possible doubt, that eggs are an important food, much more so than the most optimistic of us had hoped. Dr. McCollum states that eggs contain nature's protective foods. That is, they are essential to growth and health. It is quite true we have not as good a food as milk, but it is the next best. To-day I feel that any poultryman should be as proud of his walk in life as he is of being a Canadian. True, all who attempt will not succeed, nor

do all attempts in other walks of life succeed, but nevertheless, the poultryman has a business that is sound in every sense of the word."

There are a great many factors in favour of the modern hen, particularly the ability to adapt herself to prevailing conditions and do well. During the past score of years the hen has been put to a great test of endurance. She has been housed in all sorts of buildings and subjected to all sorts of treatment in feeding and handling, and still she comes to us to-day with as great a constitution as ever before, and in addition to that the ability to produce large quantities of eggs and flesh under the varied conditions. The modern hen is a worker, and if the housing conditions, in which she is forced to live, are at all comfortable, she will make the best of these conditions.

Canada, as an agricultural country, should produce sufficient poultry products for her own consumption as well as a great amount for export trade with Great Britain and the United States. Today the European countries are calling for supplies, and as a nation should take the opportunity of establishing an export trade with these countries, not only in poultry products, but in all products, agricultural and otherwise. But, before the country can export any food products, she must produce them, so the first thing we must do is to increase production. This can be done in many ways. The poultry industry has made a good start towards greater production in the past five years in the way of improving the producing qualities of the stock on hand. Our motto should be "Quality first and then quantity."

The modern hen of to-day is by no means ideal nor is her evolution of progress and development complete. The

result of the past few years' work is just an example of what can be accomplished by careful thought and study of the problems of the day and with proper management of our stock on hand we will see still greater advancement in our poultry industry.

Another example of progress is the introduction of the utility fowl into

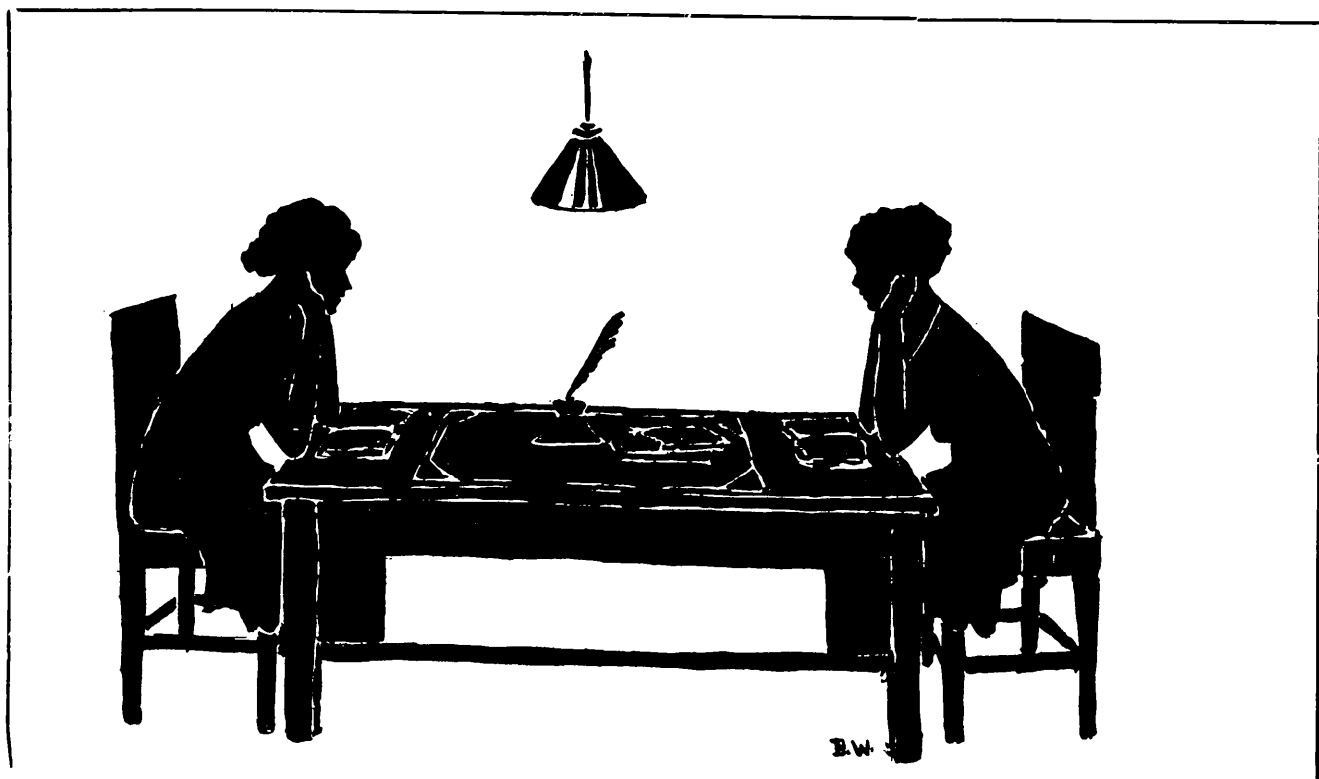
the show room. Here the utility bird can compete against her sister hens for a placing because of her ability to come up to a standard in egg laying qualities. These are shown in general appearances, type, constitution and ability to lay a large number of eggs.

W. A. MAW,

Agric. '20.



SOPHS. AT CHEESE-MAKING.



School for Teachers.

Provincialisms

(Continued.)

By Prof. A. W. Kneeland, M.A.,
B.C.L.

IT must not be contended for a moment that provincialisms are an unmixed evil.

They are, in some instances, absolute necessities, owing to the conditions found in new countries, for example, in such cases, they would probably be coinages, necessary to express some new idea associated with the unique conditions found in the new land.

In most cases, they have a value, great or small; and many of them, in time, have come to be recognized as good, though idiomatic, English.

In the first place, provincialisms may link us with the past, and, hence, have a philological value. For example, when an uneducated Irish peasant speaks of his "Swate-heorte" and of the "luve"

that fills him from the "croon" of his head to the "sowl" of his "fate" (feet) we are taken back to the days of good King Alfred, when these pronunciations would have passed as correct among the most fastidious and when the spelling of the words, in many cases, accorded.

Again, when we hear the English-speaking people of a nearby parish designating a well-known town as "Tarrebbonne," we are brought face to face with the fact that the early French colonists of this country left France at a time when a certain "Parisian Fad" (Imperial Dictionary) was impressing itself upon the language of that land and influencing, to some degree, also, that of the British Islands; namely the

ar sound of *er*, giving us such pronunciations as are heard in *clerk*, *Derby*, etc., which are pronounced by the highest authority in England to be but examples of the "Parisian Fad," referred to above, and, hence pure provincialisms.

Provincialisms, doubtless, frequently express thought more strongly, if not more elegantly, than pure, current English; hence for the purpose of making language more impressive, a coinage is made, a striking foreign term is adapted, or some quaint archaic form is revived to become more or less popular within a limited area.

A beautiful and talented lady from Boston recently said, within my hearing (this was before the war), that it was quite time for the people of Canada "to get a hustle on."

I really felt for the moment, signs of unwonted activity and vigor, which ordinary English would hardly have aroused.

What good, modest English words could so strongly impress a man with the depth of a neighbour's meanness, as the provincial "all-fired" of the Americans; and how fittingly one characterizes the music made by your sudden fall into the water, when he rapturously says that you "just fell in *kerslosh*?"

Leaving aside such expressions as these which may savour somewhat of the slangy, there are hundreds that are really necessary and not altogether inelegant, even among those that have been coined in the midst of rather unfavourable surroundings.

Among such, we might place the following: "To bark up the wrong tree," "To pull up stakes," "To fizzle out," "To chisel," and one dear to college students, "To slope."

It must not be forgotten that peculiar pronunciations of good English words may be as truly provincial as coined or

archaic phraseology; for example, in one section of this province, a drain is "dreen"; a cow is a "keow," do is "dew"; while the same people, who thus treat the King's English, express their unbounded admiration for the good story which you have as thrillingly told, by saying "Why show!" or "dew tell!"

Some Reasons Why Provincialisms Should Be Rejected Or Held In Check.

In the first place, as provincialisms are local in their application, they tend to confuse the reader or hearer. If there is one law which should apply to all language, written or spoken, it is that language should clearly convey the thought intended, to all speaking the language, who are intellectually able to comprehend the subject of which the language treats; hence the use of provincialisms, however striking and strong they may appear, is a violation of the law of perspicuity.

Quintilian, nearly nineteen centuries ago, said: "Care should be taken, not that the reader *may* understand, but that he *must*"; and well would it be were some modern Quintilian, in view of the rapid growth of colloquialisms and provincialisms, to repeat this law with still greater emphasis.

Again, provincialisms often border upon slang, hence should be avoided, if unnecessary.

I know that even slang has its advocates and defenders; I know also that dirt and filth of all kinds have their defenders; but I know that impurity of speech is more closely associated with the impure in heart and life than with the pure; hence, as slang in speech is what impure thoughts and acts are in living, it should be avoided, as are the latter.

Many provincialisms then, being closely allied with slang in some cases, and in others identical with it, must be look-

ed upon as blots upon the language and not worthy of a place in it.

Some Local Provincialisms.

Before taking up Provincialisms in wider use, I should like to name some that are current in our midst, and which may be heard even among those whose duty it is to keep the language pure.

Among such may be found: "Guess" for "think" or "consider"; "great-big" for "very large"; "So long" for "good-bye"; "you bet" for "I am sure"; "awful" and "awfully" for "very"; "I nearly died laughing" for "I laugh-

ed heartily"; "I just roared" for the same; "jolly" for "pleasant"; "beastly" for "disagreeable," "pop" for a popular concert; "hop" for a dancing-party; "bun-fight" for a gathering when refreshments are served; "Some" for "somewhat," etc., etc.

In my next, I shall endeavor to give a few of those provincialisms that have a wider use, perhaps, being common, in many cases, to Canada, the United States and England; and, wherever possible, I shall give the probable origin of the phraseology with which we deal.

Last Will and Testament of the Elementary Class

WE, the Elementary Class, being in a sound state of mind, do hereby proclaim the following:

Art. 1.—To the Model Girls we will, devise and bequeath the privilege of skating with the "Aggie Boys" two nights a week. Also the privilege of staying in bed five minutes after the rising bell has rung, provided it does not impose on the goodwill of the future Elementary Class.

Art. 2.—To the Science Girls we will, devise and bequeath the privilege of attending church with the boys provided one boy accompanies two girls.

Art. 3.—To Dr. Kelso we will, devise and bequeath all the empty medicine bottles around the college.

Art. 4.—To Miss Hodge we will, devise and bequeath a new recipe for hash and soup.

Art. 5.—To Dean Laird we will, devise and bequeath an Elementary Class which is capable of keeping good discipline in the Assembly Hall.

Art. 6.—To Dr. Steacy we will, devise and bequeath a perfect time-table, suitable for a Rural School of seven grades; a class that is always happy; a class that is capable of understanding the science of education; an Elementary Class that will draw an angry expression from his lips.

Art. 7.—To Miss Hodges we will, devise and bequeath an Elementary Class that will never forget the "pause"; that will never say, "Feet on hips—place," or "Trunk backward—bend."

Art. 8.—To Miss Bailey we will, devise and bequeath an elementary student who is not cross-eyed, therefore can find "centre of vision," who feels that she can teach angular perspective and who can carry it as far as possible.

Art. 9.—To Mlle. Bieler we will, devise and bequeath a student who can "parlez" French.

Art. 10.—To Dr. Hamilton, we will, devise and bequeath an elementary class that is not afraid of caterpillars.

Art. 11.—To Mr. Stanton, we will, devise and bequeath an elementary class that never eats beef; that always brings their tools with them; that never forgets their D O H.

Art. 12.—To Prof. Kneeland we will, devise and bequeath a perfect grammar, made to order, all expenses paid by Elementary Class '18; also a new stock of apple trees to replace the damage done by his pig.

Art. 13.—To Mr. Thompson we will, devise and bequeath a good growly Canadian "r" manufactured by MacLean, MacDonald and Co., New York; a noise-proof lecture room.

Art. 14.—To the Macdonald College, we will, devise and bequeath two hundred (200) non-cut drinking glasses; two hundred (200) cream pitchers (???) ; an apple orchard for the special use of the future Elementary Class.

Witnesses:—

Violet Mildred Millar.

Alice Lanegan.

Ruby Mayhew.

Kathleen Layfield.

Executors:

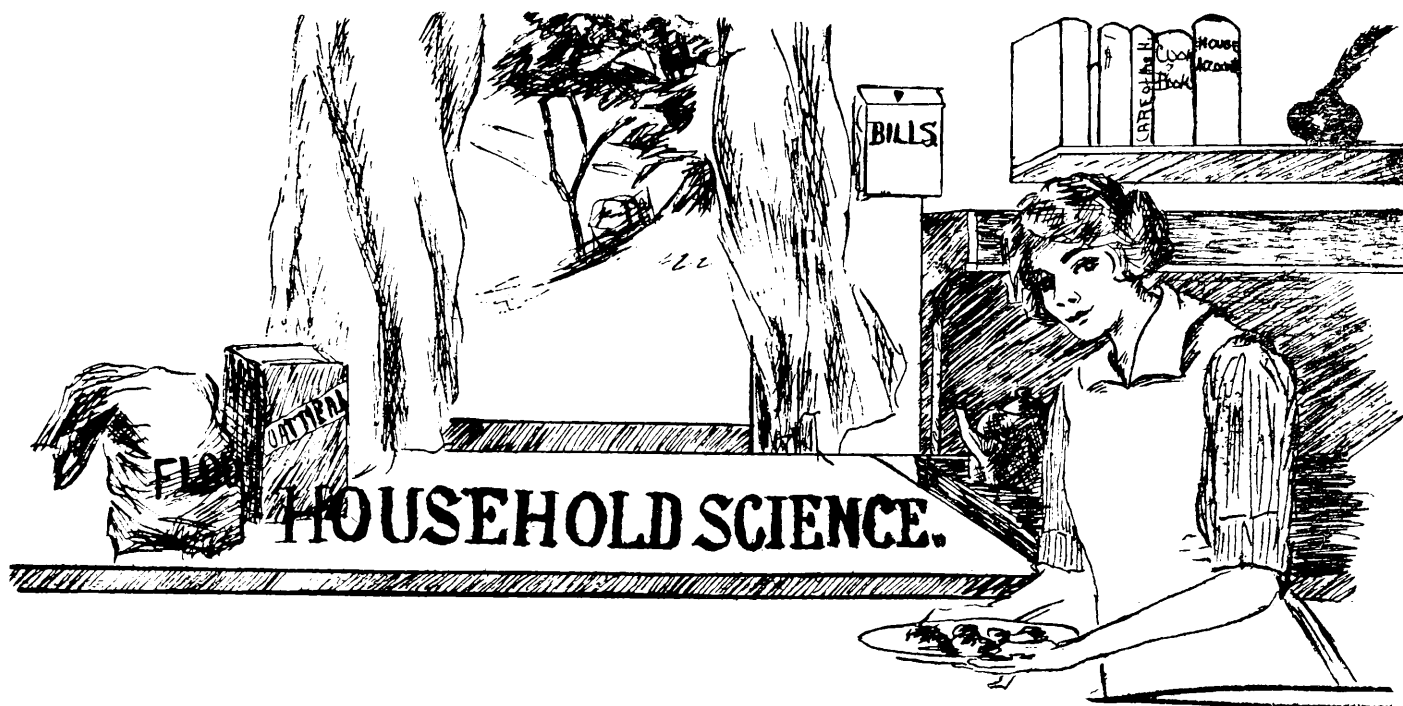
Agnes MacLean—Notary Public.

Charlotte Clark—Lawyer.

Dr. Ruth MacDonald.

Rev. E. M. Barrie, D.D.





Some Phases of Reconstruction

By Miss Philp.

RECONSTRUCTION is the business of the hour and while military officials and governments, labour leaders and trade unions, educationalists, scientists and philanthropists are holding conferences, studying new conditions and formulating plans for the re-organization of business and society it is well worth while considering what part women are to play in the new order of things. That it will be a part differing from that previous to the war is inevitable. The past four years have shown not only to the world at large, but to women themselves, the extent to which they are capable of taking a share in national affairs. It has also taught them which of the old things were worth while. The acid test of a prolonged and terrible struggle, with the menace of famine and pestilence has pitilessly exposed the weak spots in the fabric of

modern civilization. The awful toll of human lives, the sacrifices of ease, luxury, time and money, the giving up of loved ones, dearer than life itself, is a stupendous price to pay, and yet we count it well spent if it shall secure to us and to our children the right to live happy, free and independent lives.

We believe we have won because our ideals are sound and true, and that the enemy has failed because his were mistaken. Ideals are instilled in the home and our Canadian women need not be ashamed of the part our men have played in the common struggle. Life in the trenches has shown up the innate qualities of the man and the home from which he came. How proud the mother whose son proves himself a hero, whether he be distinguished by a public decoration or not! His fellows have learned of what stuff he is made. The qualities of

truth, courage, sympathy and cheerfulness are home sown.

Army drafts have shown up to what a degree our young men fall below the standard physically, and a large percentage of this is laid to the lack of proper care in childhood. Our statistics of infant mortality bear out this statement, and if we are to repair the terrible losses of the war this is an evil demanding immediate attention. Few mothers are careless wilfully. Ignorance and a false idea of kindness are largely responsible. The woman who fails to train her child in good habits cannot be said to love it.

However, to-day, our children are exposed to many influences outside the home and women sometimes feel that these are beyond their control. This is not so. The influences surrounding her child outside the home are her business just as much as inside and because they influence not only her child, but that of her neighbour, it means that she must learn to co-operate for the common good. She is vitally concerned in the conditions and circumstances under which the commodities she purchases are produced in order that her child may be well and sufficiently fed and clothed, she must acquaint herself with the system of education provided for her child by the state, she must concern herself with the laws of society which govern those with whom her son or daughter associates when beyond her roof. Reconstruction involves an investigation into all such questions, and

the woman of today is called upon to take her part in determining standards for the future. Domestic economy and political economy are indissolubly connected. Women have always been concerned with the former; in the future, because of the granting of the franchise, she is equally concerned in matters pertaining to the latter. Just as it is important that she should inform herself and exercise wisdom and judgment in domestic affairs so must she now in political affairs.

Questions of tariff regulation, adjustment of industrial relations, extension of trade, transportation, wages, national resources, etc., all eventually react on the home, and must not be hastily decided. Unhappy and uncomfortable homes are the breeding places of Bolshevism.

In the new order of things, therefore, the woman of today must, if she be a homemaker, continue to strive to improve conditions that make for conservation and welfare of child life, and the happiness and comfort of the family, and in addition extend her sphere of interest to include that larger family beyond her immediate door-step. The woman in industry need no longer feel that she is the victim of forces beyond her control, since the franchise has given her a weapon wherewith to fight her necessary battles. Nevertheless, a weapon in the hands of the ignorant is a dangerous thing, and she must take reason, knowledge and good judgment to be her guides in the days to come.

The University Settlement

“LET me live in a house by the side of the road and be a friend to man.” One might wonder when glancing at the title why such a

subject should occupy a space in this magazine, and what the connection is. We, the University Settlement, claim distant relationship with Macdonald

College. Unlike most distant relatives, we no longer want you to remain in ignorance of us—we would like you to know all you possibly can about what we are, stand for, want to do, and last, but not least, what we want you to do for us.

“This institution has been built upon service.” Years ago some members of the McGill alumni started in the east end of the city a rest room for working women and girls, where a substantial meal could be had for a small sum of money. The rest room, proving a success, the idea was carried out on a larger scale, and accordingly in a larger building.

Once in the new home, more activities were suggested, more people became acquainted with the work which gradually developed after a few more changes of residence into what is now the Settlement which was formerly an old brewery, the interior of which had to be greatly altered.

The Settlement is a community house and corresponds to a Y.M.C.A. or such institution in a better neighborhood where youth that craves pleasure and a chance for self-expression is given both under efficient supervision.

All work and no play is apt to become monotonous, though hard to believe. The members of the different clubs know that by experience. So now each club has its own activities, such as cooking, sewing, drawing for the girls, carpentry, boxing and pool for the boys, basket-ball and debating societies for both sexes. Friday and Saturday evenings are devoted to dancing, and there is a large attendance at this most popu-

lar indoor recreation.

There are at least twenty-two clubs which meet during the week. When some of the “Mac.” students return to town and find “nothing to do” we wonder if they would care to offer their services as volunteer workers, a class of people we always seem in need of.

The library in charge of Miss Jarvis, a former librarian at Macdonald College, has an attendance of over five hundred children a week. The cry is for fairy tales, and still more fairy tales. Once again we ask you: Have you men and women stored away relics of childhood, perfectly good but well-thumbed childrens’ books, which are just taking up space in an attic. If so, would you send them to us and receive our grateful thanks.

Another important feature of the Settlement is the Baby Welfare Work, and one needs only to visit the Health Centre and see some of the wee wrecks of humanity to see what necessary work this is.

The 11th McGill Boy Scouts troop have their headquarters here, and they are a credit to the red and white.

Before I close I must tell you again that while we are always grateful for material aid, whether it is money, books, games or flowers in the summer time, what we really want is your interest in what we are trying to do to make of the University Settlement a recreation centre for the young people of our district.

The residents are always glad to show anyone who is interested in the work of the Settlement through the building.

G. M. ROSS.

Girls’ Clubs in New Brunswick

THE Girls’ Home Efficiency Clubs were organized in June, 1917, as a war measure. Their main

object was Food Conservation. School girls between the ages of fourteen and eighteen were asked to become members

and conserve at least twenty-five quarts of vegetables, fruits, meat or fish. By July fifty-eight clubs had been organized.

Thirty New Brunswick Home Economic Teachers volunteered their services in teaching the girls to can. These teachers met at Ladies' College, Sackville, in July to plan the campaign. The summer's work was planned in detail, and each teacher was assigned a territory in which to work. Inspiration was given by leading Home Economic experts.

The work was very successful that first year. All found many difficulties to overcome, but the work prospered as it always will when there is a great cause behind it. Almost all the teachers feel that they are richer by the valuable experiences of that pioneer work and we have a fuller knowledge of the need, and the practical application of Home Economics in our Province.

The fifty-eight clubs conserved upwards of 50,000 quarts of food in the summer of 1917. Every member felt she had not only rendered service to her country in her hour of need, but had also contributed very largely to the family larder. Many girls conserved over one hundred quarts of fruits, vegetables and meats that first year.

In January the clubs became active in Red Cross work and through the winter months made about 4,000 articles for the society, also raising \$500 for the same cause.

In May and June more clubs were organized and by July over two hundred and fifty were ready to carry on. The Home Economic teachers of the Province gave instructions in canning, but this time were paid by the Government for their services.

In July 1918 a Convention was held at Fredericton and we were so lucky

as to have with us Mrs. Jean Muldrew, of the Canada Food Board. She gave great assistance in her talks on different ways of preserving food. She also told us of the work being done by the Food Board with which we were co-operating.

Through the early Fall we had planned to hold local exhibits of the work done in the Clubs, and later to have a Provincial Exhibition at Fredericton. This was not possible, as the schools were closed very early owing to the influenza epidemic. As far as we have been able to judge, because of the difficulty in collecting reports, there were about seventy-five thousand quarts of food conserved by the Girls' Club during the Summer and Fall of 1918.

Now that war work is almost at an end, our clubs are turning their attention to another phase of Home Economic Work. This winter we are endeavoring to have an equipment placed in the Rural School that will enable the pupils to prepare a hot dish at the noon hour for pupils carrying cold lunches from home. The preparation of the lunch will be carried on through the clubs and the girls will be organized so that each will have her duties and responsibilities in turn. We are also giving lessons in sewing through the clubs.

The Home Efficiency Clubs have aroused interest in Home Economics in every centre in the Province, and we hope that soon every teacher in a rural school will be fitted to devote some time each day to making our girls efficient home makers. Only in this way can we hope to enrich the home life in our rural communities and also to bring the school and home closer together.

MARJORIE H. FLEWWELLING.



Hark! Hark! Initiation

SEVENTEEN in all, and each was
was different!!
 From their powdered locks to
 their gaudy socks,
 We marched them in like a flock of
 gawks.
 With ribbons, balloons, and brilliants
 fair,
 We made them sing, to a heartrending
 air,
 This little song, which they managed
 quite fair.
 "Freshies! Freshies! one and all,
 Soothing syrup when we bawl,
 Good for nothing, green as grass,
 Macdonald Short Course, Baby Class!!"
 With trembling finger and beating
 heart,
 They ate their tea with many a start—
 One cutting tea with a knife and fork,
 Fingers were used when it came to pork.

Next came the bell, received with a
 shriek,
 Each jumped from her seat and felt
 quite a freak.
 "But wait!" cried their masters, "don't
 jump quite so high,
 In a minute we'll take you up one story
 high."
 Then up in the Gym. in a row fairly
 fine,
 We saw them all placed in a comical
 line.
 Please don't ask us questions, for we
 cannot quite say,
 Just what they did for us in their own
 funny way.
 But we'll tell you, fair readers, they did
 it right well,
 And they're pretty good sports, every
 one, you can tell.

(F. H. & H. V. W.)

-- Faculty Items --

SIR WILLIAM PETERSON, Principal of the University, suffered a paralytic stroke while presiding at a public meeting in Montreal on January 12th. At the time of writing (Feb. 16th) Sir William is still confined to his bed, but is improving in condition.

Principal Harrison arrived home from Europe on January 12th, having visited the military camps in England and then travelled through the devastated area of France and Belgium to the Rhine. At the Canadian camps in England and in the occupied territory of Germany he addressed meetings of officers and men. Of special interest were a meeting of Canadians in the University of Bonn and one in a great opera house in Cologne, accommodating an audience of three thousand. Dr. Harrison met many Macdonald College men abroad. Mr. E. A. Lods with his tank battalion, Mr. Robert Newton in hospital, but convalescent; Mr. M. B. Davis with his battery, Mr. L. D. McClintock at Cologne, Mr. Ashby teaching agriculture at Seaford, and Mr. Ness and Mr. Rankin, who have since returned to the College.

Professor Murray has resigned to accept the position of Farm Superintendent of the Noble Foundation Limited, Nobleford, Alberta. This company has under cultivation between twenty-seven and twenty-eight thousand acres of land, and grows mainly oats, wheat and

peas. Prof. Murray's new position resembles that which he resigned to come to the College as Professor of Cereal Husbandry in January, 1915. Professor Murray's departure will be greatly regretted both in the College and in the community. He has taken an active interest in the Ste. Anne de Bellevue Horticultural Association and in the local association of the Victorian Order of Nurses. Last year he served as President of the former and Secretary of the latter. Neighbors, fellow members of the Faculty and students will miss his wise counsel and genial friendliness.

Dean L. S. Klinck, the original Professor of Cereal Husbandry in Macdonald College, visited the College on January 25th. On account of the illness and subsequent death of President Westbrook, Dean Klinck has been Acting-President of the University of British Columbia for about a year. He tells us the University is well supplied with students and richly endowed with public lands, but its work at present is severely handicapped by lack of buildings and equipment. Professors Clement, Boving, and Sadler, former members of the Macdonald College Staff, are all rendering excellent service on the Faculty of Agriculture under Dean Klinck.

Prof. Barton assisted at the opening Short Course Lectures of the Ontario Government's new Agricultural School at Kemptville.

Prof. W. P. Fraser left at the end of February to resume his duties on the staff of the Dominion Experimental Farms System.

Mr. Vanderleek left on February 1st to take charge of the bacteriological and chemical laboratories of the Canadian Milk Products, Limited, at Toronto. On February 20th he moved his family to Toronto. The best wishes of their friends and colleagues go with Mr. and Mrs. Vanderleek.

Messrs. A. R. Ness and L. C. McOuatt, having done their bit in the army, have resumed their work as lecturers in the Animal Husbandry Department.

Mr. G. J. VanZoern, formerly Assistant in Chemistry, is now chemist of the Holland Aniline Company, Holland, Michigan.

Regimental Sergeant-Major J. W. Sharpe, formerly of the 60th Battalion, but latterly of the Fifth Canadian Mounted Rifles, returned to his home in Ste. Annes on February 6th. Before going abroad Mr. Sharpe was Physical Instructor and Military Instructor at the College. He was wounded in June, 1916.

Mr. C. B. Larry, Dairy Instructor and Sanitary Inspector, Ontario Department of Agriculture, who acted as Instructor in Home Dairying at the College last session, is with us again this year in the same capacity.

Messrs. E. A. Lods and Robt. Newton are giving instruction in Agriculture in the Khaki University.

We are glad to learn from Dr. Harrison that, although Mr. L. D. McClintock's wounds included the loss of a portion of his tongue, no impediment of speech has resulted therefrom.

Miss Stewart, who has been in the service of the United States Army School

of Nursing, returned to Canada January 15th, and resumed her duties as Superintendent of Residences on February 1st.

Miss Hill represented the Homemakers' Clubs of the Province of Quebec at a conference of representatives of Women's Institutes and Homemakers' Clubs of all the Provinces, held at Winnipeg, February 13-15, to consider the formation of a Federal organization. The organization was effected under the name of The Federation of Women's Institutes of Canada. Miss Hill was elected a Director of the Federation and Convenor of the Committee on Household Economics.

The sad death of Mrs. MacFarlane, Demonstrator to Homemakers' Clubs, receives more extended notice elsewhere in this number.

Miss Babb has returned to the College after an absence of a year, and has taken up her duties as Instructor in the School of Household Science.

Miss Jean Fraser, who has been Dietitian of the Nurses' Mess in the Walter Reed General Hospital at Tacoma Park, D.C., is now General Service Superintendent at the Military Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

Miss Annie Macdonald has been appointed stenographer in the Principal's office and the Biology Building. Miss Macdonald, who came to us from one of the offices of the Imperial Munitions Board, was formerly with the Eastern Townships Exhibition Association. She is a noted horsewoman, having won first prizes at the Sherbrooke Fair for both single and double team driving.

The Macdonald College Club held its first meeting of the session on Wednesday, February 5th. Mrs. Vanderleek

and Miss Rollins contributed songs and Dr. A. Grant Lochhead gave an interesting account of his six years' experience in Germany. The privileges of membership having been extended beyond the bounds of the College staff, a number of new members were elected from amongst our fellow-townsmen.

The successful stage competition of our "Junior Faculty" team with the students of the School of Agriculture on the evening of February 15th, will no doubt be more fully described elsewhere. Some of the Bachelors were so skilfully disguised that their closest friends did not recognize them.

Mrs. N. Cameron Macfarlane.

A TRIBUTE.

THE past five years have been marked with tragedy, they have been years in which the hearts of men and women have been wrung as they can only be when they suffer that which is one of the hardest of griefs—the giving up of the well loved ones whose lives, full of rich promise yet unfulfilled, seem to have but begun their usefulness. "The Flowers of the Forest" have been plucked with a seemingly ruthless hand and a hand, which not satisfied with the toll of war, has continued to seek in the forest and has claimed for its own many victims of that dread disease, influenza. Those in the very fullness of life, blessed with a vision for the future and carrying in their hearts the love of their fellow men seem to have been the ones on whom the hand has been most heavily laid. Each community has been called upon for its sacrifice, and we have not escaped. But a short time ago there was taken from us, one whose brilliancy of mind, largeness of heart and dominating personality made her a vital force. On January 25th, it came as a shock to all to learn that Frederica Campbell Macfarlane, wife of Lieut. N. C. Mac-

farlane, P.P.C.L.I., had gone from our midst a victim of pneumonia after a brief illness. Her friends were stunned for it seemed incomprehensible to think that the spirit of one so "living," who inspired others with a desire to fulfill the demands of life, had passed out on the wings of the morning.

Before a great soul we stand dumb. When we try to frame words which might express that tribute which is in our hearts, we find that words are inadequate. Tennyson in his "In Memoriam" voices the feeling of many at this time, when he says—

*"What practice howsoever expert,
In fitting aptest words to things,
Or voice the richest-toned that sings,
Hath power to give thee as thou wert."*

How true! How powerless we feel to find voice for expression which would in any way describe those qualities of hand and heart which endeared her to a host and made her a vital force! Ask the women of Quebec and they will reply in no uncertain tones how through her leadership and wise council they were able to attain their object. And not only to them was she

a leader, but in her they found a personal friend ready to share their joys and sorrows. Not a few of Canada's young soldiers, who donned khaki and rallied to the Empire's call, will acknowledge with pride that their inspiration came from the young teacher who,

child will remember the understanding friend who had always time to listen to their story, who could enter into their world and share their pleasures and their troubles. And what about those with whom she came into most intimate relationship? As times goes on the sense



in their school days, instilled into their hearts and minds the traditions of the Empire and the highest type of patriotism. More than one student can look back and remember the true friend who pointed out the need for upholding college traditions, and giving loyal support to teacher and associates. Many a

of loss becomes intensified. The encouragement from the sympathetic, understanding heart; the advice based on knowledge and experience; the sunniness which her presence radiated and before which depression and discouragement melted away; the enjoyment brought about by the comradeship of

one possessed of a versatile mind and a keen sense of humour all these are losses which can only be made bearable by the inspiration of that wonderful vital spirit.

Mrs. Macfarlane was the youngest daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq., and Mrs. Campbell, Park Corner, P.E.I. She was educated in the schools of her Province and was one of the most brilliant graduates of Prince of Wales College. After the conclusion of her work there she taught for a time in the schools. Here she gained that intimate knowledge of the needs of the child which made her opinion on the question of schools and the education of the child of such value.

In September, 1910, Mrs. Macfarlane came to Macdonald College as a student in the School of Household Science becoming a member of the first class in Institution Administration. Very soon her ability ranked her as an outstanding student. Her broad background, her ability to see both sides of a question, and her untiring efforts in seeking information and in working out a problem gained for her the admiration and respect of staff and student. In College life she stood among her fellow-students as an upholder of that which creates and maintains a good college spirit and promotes standards of honor.

After graduating in 1912, Mrs. Macfarlane accepted a position in Red Deer, Alberta as Dietitian and Instructor in Household Science in the Young Ladies' College there. In October 1913 she was asked to return to Macdonald College to take charge of the work of the Quebec Homemakers' Clubs and the Extension work in the School of Household Science. When she took up this work

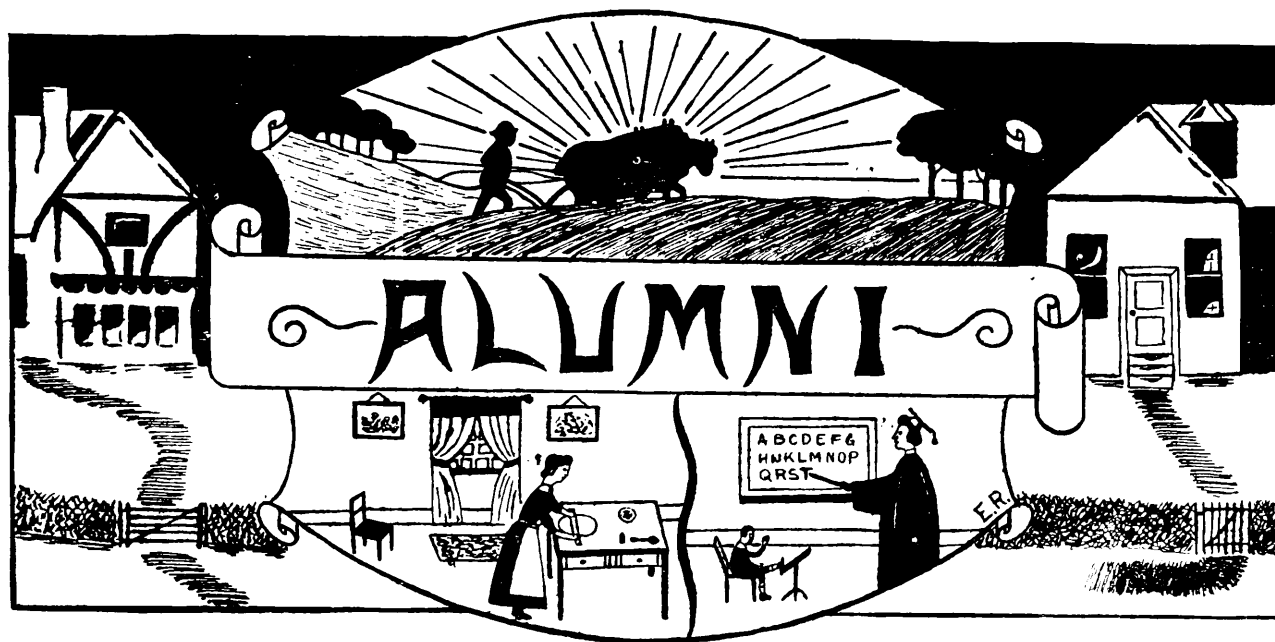
there were but a few clubs. However, so much did the work increase that three years later an assistant was needed and last autumn another assistant was necessary. Under such leadership the work could not help but grow. Imbued with the idea of the value and necessity of this work, Mrs. Macfarlane put her whole energy of heart, soul and mind into it. Never was the journey too long or the day too cold for her to go about her work. Her efforts were rewarded by unrivalled success and a devotion from those among whom she worked which had to be witnessed to be fully understood.

In the third year of the war she was married to Lieut. N. C. Macfarlane who, before enlisting in 1915, was assistant in the Chemistry Department. Two years later he was again in Canada for a time. To him the sympathy of all friends goes in this tragic hour. To the stricken mother and members of the family a wave of heartfelt sympathy sweeps out in this sad hour of grief.

In carrying out the work to which she had given so many years of devoted service, Mrs. Macfarlane served her country and her flag as truly as any soldier. In the endeavour to serve the interests of the women of her country she laid down her life. May we feel it our duty, may we feel it our honour to "carry on" these ideals for which she stood! And as an inspiration let us keep before our eyes the words of that great Canadian patriot who "understood" and the words of whose poem were dear to the heart of her whom we loved,

*If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies bloom
In Flanders' fields.*

—A. E. H.



Agricultural Undergraduates

IT would be a difficult task to state just where all our undergraduates in khaki are situated. Reports are very confusing. One day we receive a letter saying he is with the troops on the Rhine, the next day we see in the paper that he has just arrived in Canada! And so we can only make the very general statement that our Macdonald boys "across the Pond" are either with the occupying forces where fighting has so recently ceased, or doing Khaki College work in England. In most cases they are patiently waiting for the glad news that the boat is ready to transport them to Canada! Among those who have already arrived in Canada, we are glad to welcome the following: Pete Cairnie ("Bones"), Big Frank, and Ashley Norcross of Class '18; Bill Reid, Scotty Rankin, W. G. Dunsmore of Class '17; W. A. Maw, A. N. Pesner, and Earle Ness, of Class '20; and Ted McCarthy, of Class '21. The last four and Scotty Rankin have entered the course here, and are once more "carrying on" as students of Macdonald.

Sergt. J. S. Boily of Class '20, is apparently making good use of his time in England, for he was teaching French at the 4th Canadian General Hospital, Basingstoke, Hants, as well as assisting in some of the agricultural classes. We wish him every success in his work.

Hobart M. Birks, of Class '18, is one of the few men to become a jolly Jack Tar. He sailed for a while with the American Navy on the Pacific Ocean, but feeling restless away from the little State of Kansas (the only spot on earth) he transferred to the U.S.S. New Hampshire, a battle-ship of the Atlantic fleet.

Some of the brigades in Belgium are carrying on educational schemes during the period of demobilization. "Maggie" McGreer, of Class '20, has been assisting in his own brigade at St. Symphorien by giving lectures in Agriculture. He wrote to us about the end of January saying, "If my plans work out as I expect, I shall return to Macdonald next fall. Good old Macdonald! We'll appreciate her more after being over here."

Reports say that Johnnie Buckland, Class '18, is looking about twice as well as he ever did, so we are anxiously waiting to see if he has any more color in his cheeks now! In his letter he says very little about himself but mentions the wounding of T. P. McFarlane ('18). "It was during the latter part of the victorious advance of the Allies that McFarlane was hurt. A piece of shrapnel hit him just over the eye. Very luckily it was not serious, as might have been expected with a wound in that region."

We are delighted to report that our last Macdonald prisoner of war in Germany has been repatriated; Walter R. Kingsland, of Class '20, arrived in England for Christmas, and is expected home any time.

Sam Skinner, Class '17, has been a faithful correspondent. When he wrote on Jan. 15, he was in Biorges, Belgium, and said, "I hope we will not have to stay too long here, for our next move will probably be towards the sea, and we are all aching to be sea-sick once more. I saw Annie (D. A.) Laurie to-day. He is looking well and is, of course, impatient to get back to St. Annes. He is going to enter Macdonald next fall."

As usual, James B. Smith writes in an interesting way of the doings of the 1st Tank Battalion boys at Bovington Camp:

"On our recent New Year's leave, Mr. Scannell and I spent a few days in the agricultural district between Ayr and Kilmarnock, Scotland. We visited the Clydesdale stud of Mr. Kilpatrick's and it was really a treat to see so many fine Clydesdale horses. We also visited Mr. Barr's herd of Ayrshire cattle, and saw the best representatives of the breed in Scotland. The Dairy School of Scotland at Kilmarnock also proved interesting and on the whole the trip was

well worth while. If I can do so, I am going to see some of the best spring fairs in the country. So perhaps our time over here may not be altogether wasted."

R. G. Hodge, formerly of Class '18, writes from Seaford, Sussex, saying that he has received and appreciates his Christmas parcel from Macdonald.

The following letter was received from an old Macdonald student, and explains the work of the Khaki College more fully than any other letter we have received. We feel that everyone will be deeply interested in reading these descriptions from Clyde F. Peterson, formerly of Class '16.

"As a former student of Macdonald, I thought perhaps a little of our work over here might be of some interest. Perhaps you have been well posted about the work of the Khaki College, as I know a number of Mac. boys are engaged in the work at various centres.

"We are not working under the best of conditions, often hindered in ways, but we are doing our best for those who are interested in farming, and at the same time brushing up some of our old studies. The majority of us who are engaged in this work have seen service of two years or more, and consequently are very rusty, but on the whole the work is proving a great help to us in that it is stimulating old interests and promoting a fine course of public speaking besides.

In this area the agricultural class has grown very large, and we have found that to give every one a show we have had to work on a short course of one month, bringing in new classes each month. In this work we take up live-stock, including beef and dairy cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry; field crops covering the various grains, root crops, etc., and various methods

of tillage and cultivation; horticulture, with its vegetable and fruit divisions, and farm management, which includes matters as to locating land under the soldier's settlement scheme, laying out a farm, supplies, co-operation, etc. To these main topics are supplemented various lectures on Agricultural Botany, Bacteriology and Chemistry, milk testing, butter-making, bee-keeping, and other odd lectures along agricultural lines which we can fill in.

"Our main lectures are held in a Y. M. C. A. hut, and in afternoons we get stock judging at some of the local farms. Our scope of work is really small and what we aim at is to stir up enough interest in these boys by our lectures and supplying bulletins and other reading material, so that when they get back they will be eager to learn more, get in some practical work and take up this land with the Government behind them. We try to make them understand that it is a business proposition with a business purpose in view.

"Besides myself, Pat Ashby, of Class '18, is with us. Pat, as he was known in the old days, was really the foundation for the course in this area, for he carried on all by himself for a long time. In December more instructors were added until now we have eight. Our chief is a B. S. A. of Manitoba Agricultural College. Beside him we have a B.S.A. from Guelph, a second and third year man from O.A.C., a second year man

from Saskatchewan, and an old University of Vermont man, who was an early pioneer in the land game in the West. We would like to increase our staff here at Seaford, but find it a rather hard job. We are only one of the many branches in England and France and all have to be kept up to a standard.

"Those of you in Canada now who are engaged in Agricultural education, should realize that many of these boys with us will be back before long, and will be eager to know more. We have tried to bring before them that agricultural education is not merely a hayseed class, but one that is building up a reputation equal to any of the professions. Many of them will be eager for short courses, and we feel that if people at home will continue to stimulate this interest it will be a big help. A spread of agricultural propaganda in Canada is the thing of the hour. Bring before the eyes of the returned soldier the fact that Canada is a very big factor in the agricultural world, that there are such things as agricultural colleges and schools, Government and Provincial Experimental Farms, and Agricultural Extension Services within the reach of all.

"I'm sure all of us over here who are engaged in this work look forward to a big boom in Canada. Big as she has seemed to us as a food producer throughout the past four years, the possibilities of being greater looks good to us."



In Memoriam

*Use me, England, in thine hour of
need;*

Let thy ruling rule me now indeed.

TO-DAY'S Casualty List—"Killed in Action"—A heading that has become seared upon our brains through four weary years of war, we still read it with fear and dread of seeing another familiar name. While Germany was commencing her last desperate drive last spring, Lieutenant G. F. Collingwood, R.G.A., was reported in the Montreal papers as killed in action.



Gordon Francis Collingwood, born at Wimbledon, England, in 1892, was educated at Trent College, Derbyshire. He entered Class '13 of Nova Scotia Agricultural College, having previously worked several years in the Annapolis Valley, N.S. At the College he proved to be a great worker, leading his

class in both years, and he carried this perseverance into his subsequent work as inspector for the N.S. Department of Entomology during 1913 and 1914. At the outbreak of the war he was very eager to serve in some capacity, but was rejected everywhere on account of poor eyesight, so he decided to continue his studies toward the degree of B.S.A. With this purpose in view he entered the third year at Macdonald College, Class '16, where he maintained his usual high standard, and led his year at the Christmas examinations with an average of 85.7 per cent. But in spite of his interest and the success he attained in his work, Britain's call was too strong for him, and in April, 1915, he left College to join the McGill Ambulance Corps, proceeding overseas with that unit. In England he transferred to the Imperial forces, finally obtaining a lieutenant's commission with the 405th Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, in which capacity he served until he paid the supreme sacrifice in 1918. He died in a casualty clearing station just behind the lines, and was buried in Duisans British Cemetery, Etrun, N.W. of Arras.

It is a noteworthy fact that a letter was received from him a few days before the report of his death, enquiring as to his standing when he should return to Canada to continue his course. The College never had a more faithful or devoted student, and all his many friends will mourn his loss.

*. . . Salute the sacred dead,
Who went and who returned not.—Say
not so! . . .
We rather seem the dead, that stayed
behind.*

*Blow, trumpets, all your exaltations
blow!
For never shall their aureoled presence
lack. . . .
They come transfigured back,*

*Secure from change in their high-heart-
ed ways,
Beautiful evermore, and with the rays
Of morn on their white shields of ex-
pectation.*

Macdonald College Agricultural Alumni Association

Class '11.

Although late in reporting such an important event as the marriage of W. H. Brittain, we feel sure that his classmates and college friends will still be interested in the facts. On March 27th last he was married to Miss Mary Macdonald Cruikshank, of Truro, N.S. Miss Cruikshank took the winter short course at Macdonald last year, and is well known to many Macdonaldites. One by one the ranks of the Class '11 woman-haters are falling out of line, and such an individual will soon be considered an oddity. Our belated good wishes are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Brittain.

Class '12.

J. G. Robertson has now sufficiently recovered from his wounds to allow him to resume work. In January of this year he was appointed as Supervisor of the work of the Land Settlement Board in the Maritime Province. The Board has been fortunate in obtaining the services of a man with such a wide knowledge of agricultural conditions. Letters will reach him at 8 Louisburg St., Halifax, N.S.

Alex. Ness resumed work in the Animal Husbandry Dept. of Macdonald College, about the middle of January, apparently none the worse of the wear after his experiences in France. For the benefit of those who know him best it should probably be recorded that he still whistles and occasionally worries.

Class '12 has still another representative on the Khaki University in England. This time no less than our eminent horticulturist, Malcolm B. Davis. He had been granted leave in England shortly after the armistice had been signed, and was held to do instruction work in the University. When last heard from he hoped to get home fairly early in the spring.

Class '15.

Our mutual friend Ellard Hodgins paid a flying visit to the College the latter part of January. "Bill" is now a member of the Pontiac County Council, and expects he will soon be elected Mayor of Portage du Fort, as was predicted in the class prophesy.

G. C. Boyce is at present on the home farm at Athelstan.

The many friends of H. D. Mitchell will be glad to know that he is recovering from the very severe wounds he received while in France. One of the wounds, however, is giving him quite a lot of trouble, and although he is going around, he does not expect to be able to return before the latter part of next summer.

L. C. McOuat has returned from overseas, and has accepted a position at Macdonald College as Lecturer in Animal Husbandry.

F. Y. Presley recently sent the secretary of Class '15 a letter of thanks for the Christmas parcel sent him from the

class. He expected to return to America almost immediately, as the medical hospital unit to which he was attached was being demobilized at time of writing.

J. H. King, of New Brunswick paid a short visit to the College some time ago. He is still the same hard, enthusiastic worker that he was while a student at college.

Class '16.

In this issue of the Magazine we are extremely fortunate in having news that is really worth while. Two of our worthy classmates entered the ranks of the benedicts,—in other words have got married. Who do you think they are?—one is no other than our worthy president, George C. Hay, while the other is our much respected classmate J. Antonio Ste. Marie.

George was married early in February to Miss Marcella McLean, of Kamloops, B.C. For their honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Hay came East and spent a week in George's old haunts around the College and at Lachute.

Antonio chose as his wedding day the twenty-fifth of December. He was married on that day to Miss Payette of Lowell, Mass., and although he was kind enough to inform us of the happy event, he has not yet honoured us with a visit. We are looking forward eagerly to seeing him and Mrs. Ste. Marie at the College in the near future.

Through the columns of the Magazine we wish, in the name of the class, to

express our most sincere hope that everything will work towards a very happy life for Mr. and Mrs. Hay and Mr. and Mrs. Ste. Marie.

Only last Saturday we saw Chester Lyster. He came out to the College with George Hay and spent the evening skating with two of the best skaters on the rink, and in talking over old times. He hasn't forgotten the time the big fat minister sat up all Sunday night and dumped him early Monday morning. The minister got his revenge and won F——'s respect.

"Chic" is now in England connected with the Khaki University. He says he has about 50 men in his classes, and does not see how he can ever give them all they will require. He wrote last from Bexhill, England, and his address now is 2341314, Sgt. A. E. Hyndman, c/o Bank of Montreal, 9 Waterloo Place, London, England.

John C. Moynan is still in Wales connected with demobilization work. John has made good use of his leaves, having been through the best parts of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. He is sufficiently long-sighted to visit those places where he can learn something about his line of work.

George Boving arrived home on Feb. 24th, and stopped at the College for a few days on his way to Vancouver, where he is taking up work in the Agronomy Department. He was looking hale and hearty after his two year's service with the C.E.F.





The Late Capt. J. R. N. Macfarlane

The very sad word reached Canada, during the last week of February, that Capt. J. R. N. MacFarlane had died in London on February 22nd, 1919. This came as a great shock to all, as it was expected, previous to that time, that he would very shortly arrive home.

Capt. J. R. N. MacFarlane enlisted in 1914, as a Lieut., with the Cycle Corps, spending most of that winter in training in Toronto. Early in '15 he went overseas, and that same fall to France, since which time he has been on continuous active service. In 1917 he transferred to the Forestry Corps and had e-half at

their Base at Le Touquet, in France.

Capt. MacFarlane had come to London early in February and had made arrangements to take a special course in "City Planning" at the University of London, to further aid him in his work as a landscape gardener, which was his civil occupation.

All who knew Capt. MacFarlane felt that he was a man of sterling worth and great strength of character, a clean sportsman and a staunch friend. The sympathy of the entire staff of this institution, and also of the Alumni Association, goes out, unreservedly, to his bereaved relatives.

The Alumnae Society of the School of Household Science (Two Years' Course) Macdonald College

THE Alumnae society is at present without a head owing to the very sad death of our President, Mrs. N. C. Macfarlane, who died at Macdonald College on January 8th. Until the annual meeting in June, Mrs. R. Summerby, 1st vice-president will act as president.

The list of members grows every week, and it is hoped that before long all the graduates will have been reached. Owing to frequent changes of addresses since graduating, it has been very hard to find some of the graduates.

What Some of Our Members Are Doing.

Miss Marjorie Flewwelling, '09 is at present supervisor for Girls' Clubs in New Brunswick. An article on Miss Flewwelling's work appears in this number of the Magazine.

Miss E. Rutter, '09 is Head of the Household Science Dept., at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

Mary I. Innes, President of Class '10, is now Mrs. Charles Lowe. She lives in Halifax, N.S.

Miss Linda Snowdon, '10, is at pre-

sent taking a course in massage at Hart House, Toronto.

Miss Laura Macfarlane, '12, is dietitian in the University Club, Ottawa.

Miss Ethel Pipes is dietitian in the Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.

Miss Eva Macfarlane, '14, is dietitian at the Toronto General Hospital.

Miss W. Hodge, '15, is dietitian at Macdonald College.

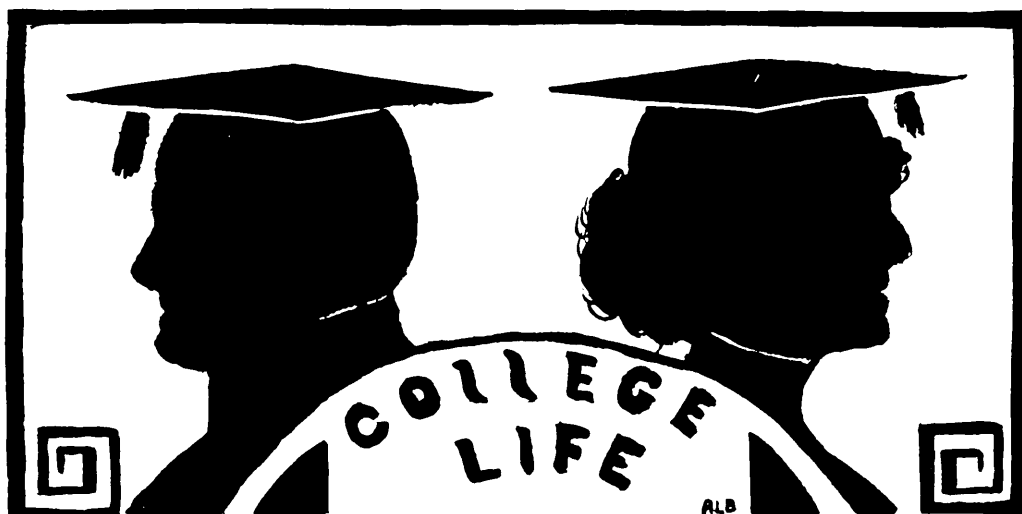
Miss Irene Carpenter, President of Class '17, is in charge of the Bell Telephone Exchange lunch rooms in Montreal.

Miss Edith Hunter, '17, is dietitian in charge of the Drummond Street Military Convalescent Home, Montreal.

Miss Jean Fraser, '17, has come from the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., to take charge of the dietary dept. of the Ste. Annes Military Hospital.

Miss Margaret Macfarlane, President of Class '18, is in charge of the Canning Dept. at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Miss Dorothy Buzzell, '18, is dietitian to the Presbyterian Military Convalescent Home in Montreal.



“Lit” Concert

SATURDAY, January 11th, was a day of much importance, for was it not on that evening that we proposed to hold our second patriotic dance which, alas, was postponed to the regret of all. But another cause of importance was that the Literary and Debating Society since the dance was cancelled gave a most enjoyable entertainment in the Assembly Hall.

The entertainment was of a competitive nature in that the main programme was produced by “A” and “B” Sections of Sciencers and “A” and “B” Section of Teachers.

There was much interest added to the entertainment by the fact that the above four sections had each kept their half-hour’s contribution an entire secret as a surprise to the audience.

After a few introductory remarks by the president of the Literary and Debating Society, Mr. Cooper, the minutes of last meeting were read and approved of. The entertainment was then started by a Violin Solo from Miss Lyth, which was heartily applauded.

Section “A” of Household Science were next heard from; their contribu-

tion being “Madame Efficiency and Her Wax-Works.”

When the curtain went up the audience were greeted by the sight of ten of the loveliest models that the eye could desire to see. The eleventh model was not visible at first, but came in at the eleventh hour.

Madame Efficiency (Miss Taylor) was in charge of the works, assisted by her two charming maids, Jemima and Jane (Miss Anderson and Dawson, respectively).

All the models represented outstanding phases in the work of the Science Department and were as follows:—

Accounts (Miss C. Magee), who showed the audience some wonderful work in accounting resulting in a correct answer which was a terrific shock to all present, including herself.

Poultry (Miss Orr), who had something to crow about, and did so with much vigour.

Gardening (Miss Boulden) next demanded attention and after being well oiled, proceeded to delve in the soil, which Madame Efficiency informed the audience was not SANDY.

Household Furnishing (Miss Crane), a wonderful model, illustrated to what heights of importance household furnishing has risen.

Next came a marvellous figure, *Household Cleanliness* (Miss Mowat), arrayed in full armour all ready to go over the top and tackle anything from a microbe *en bas* to a spider *en haut*.

The Apartment Girl (Miss Magee) followed, and greeted the audience; though weary and worn, she graciously entertained everybody with some of the mysteries of that much dreaded apartment.

Following came *Bacteriology* (Miss Wetmore) all covered with Bacteria, and showed the Audience how those "Schilly Schiencers" caught bacteria and "scheezed" them to hear them holler.

Dressmaking (Miss Brummell) was very accurate, in her measurements, in fact she had such a grasp of her work that the united efforts of Jemima and Jane were much taxed to make her retire from business.

The *Laundry* (Miss Carruthers) when once oiled up proved to be a very energetic piece of mechanism, so much so that she dispensed with water and used only ozone.

Cookery (Miss Murray) demanded everybody's attention and those of the audience who had taken back seats wished they had had orchestra chairs, when the fair model distributed her wares.

Chemistry (Miss Cochrane) was last but not least, for she showed many a discouraged student that "it is all very simple" but after the fifth experiment she was much run down and had to be retired.

Before the curtain went down everybody was convinced that Madame Efficiency had done well in making such a

fine collection of models, but the wonder was how she ever managed in such strenuous times as the present to retain the services of two such excellent maids as Jemima and Jane.

Following the Wax-Works, Miss Maltby related an interesting account of how Sussie obtained her winter furs (grizzilies) all due to encouragement given her through the key hole of Mike, her enthusiastic husband.

And as an encore related a *touching incident* which brought tears to the eyes of many in the audience, whose experience exactly tallied.

(In confidence, dear reader, how much did the little beggar ask you for the film?)

Mr. Cooper in announcing the next item pleaded not guilty to being held up by any young member of somebody else's family so we are afraid we must take his word for it.

Section "A" Teachers were next to give the audience a most enjoyable half-hour.

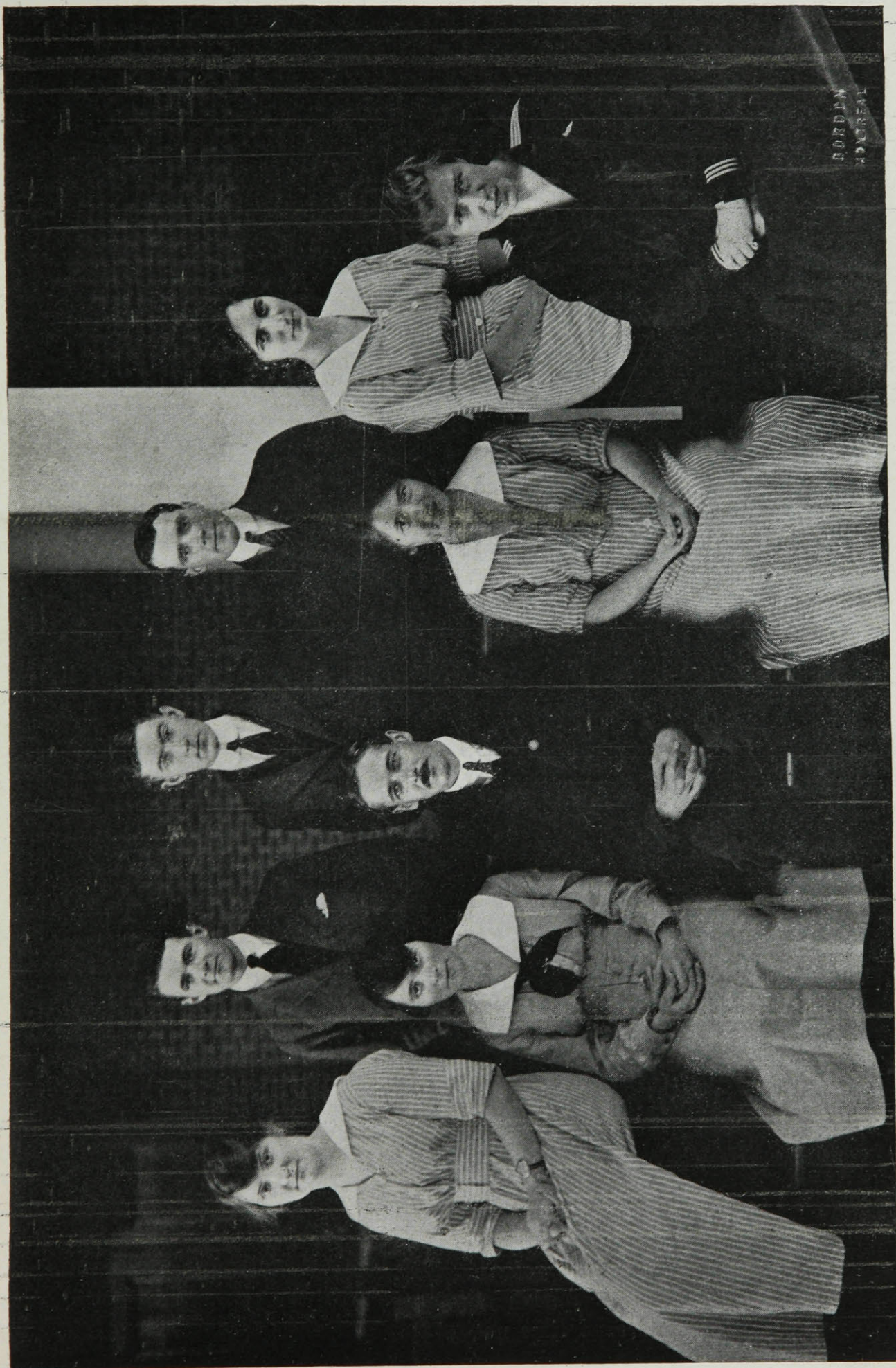
The first item being a Spanish Dance which was an outstanding feature of the evening, for Misses Darling and Campbell did dance in a most graceful and charming manner.

A piano solo from Miss Cogland was ably rendered before the next item was staged.

The succeeding act was a Backwood's Gym. Class; the participants producing a very amusing, double jointed effect, to all their exercises which produced screams of laughter from the audience.

Between this and the following act a piano solo was given by Miss Lilian Kert which was heartily applauded.

Section "B" Junior Science were next to give the audience a treat in an Act called "Happy Hopping Homemakers," and indeed they lived up to



“LIT.” EXECUTIVE.

their title, for could any home be dull with such a merry party present in such gorgeous costumes, the latter being superb.

The first number was a solo by Miss Zeederberg, in which she was well backed up by twelve jolly pierrots.

The troop then gave another song called "If you look in her eyes," in which a dance was introduced.

Miss Campbell next entertained the audience with a most amusing song, followed by an encore.

Applause is echoed here for Junior Science, for their act was certainly very charming.

In the interlude between the third and last acts, Miss Carruthers gave a reading "The Stove Pipe Hole," which was much appreciated.

The last item of the programme by Section "B" Teachers.—A sketch entitled "Bon Voyage" was a very vivid description of a trip from Montreal to Ste. Annes, in which one poor soul is overwhelmed at having lost her temperance badge, a most important piece of adornment in Ste. Annes.

Mother also was very good and she gave Susie and Clarice (her daughters) some very motherly advice which we presume has been handed down for generations. Mother was getting grey, but is still quite handsome, which makes one wonder what father looks like.

Everybody in the audience seemed so sorry for the little brakeman who received so much abuse, but he seemed a jolly little chap and, it is hoped, will survive.

How some girls can catch a soldier is wonderful, and the little soldier was worth the catching for he was so *galant*.

Newly Weds should be advised here when they wed for the second time not to take a front seat in any railway coach.

The Act was very well put on and reflected much credit on the teachers who thought out the sketch in such short time.

Mr. Cooper's motion of a vote of thanks to all who so ably helped in the entertainment was most heartily seconded for they gave the audience a most enjoyable evening.

Thanks were tendered to all who so liberally contributed through the silver collection, at the door, to the fund for sending the Xmas Boxes to Macdonald Boys overseas.

The entertainment was then closed by the singing of the National Anthem.

CONCERT BY THE AGGIES.

UPON the evening of February the fifteenth, there was held in the Assembly Hall the third of the series of concerts, which are being given by the different sections of the three schools in order to pay for the boxes sent overseas to our boys. The interest in this concert was keener, at least amongst the girls, than in those preceding, this being due, *mainly*, to the fact that the boys were in the "footlight."

The first contribution was entitled "The Office of the Rubeville Bugle." This was staged by the Juniors. We were introduced to the office by Messrs. Angus Hay and Earl Ness. The latter seemed to be in such great financial difficulties that he was ready to risk his head to acquire some money. He evidently had been betting with the girls or something like that. The entrance of Mr. Ashton, the boss and editor of the "Bugle," put a quick end to the game and the business of answering the correspondence of the day, giving interviews, etc., began. Mr. Matthews as writer-up was very much awake and knew his business. The various items of news which he brought in for the

paper were of much interest. He seemed thankful for any applause which he received.

During the day two old country folks, Mr. Willie Hay (!) and the missus (Mr. Birch), came in to put in an advertisement for their summer boarding house. They were quite sure of the merits of their place. Especially so was "she who wore the bonnet," and quite an aggressive, swinging air along with it.

Mr. Saunders seemed to find great difficulty in answering questions addressed to Margaret Currie. Difficulties of such a nature as "Should a boy coming home from the rink, etc., do etc.?" were evidently not in his experience, but perhaps since —? Miss MacAloney showed great spirit as a typist, but did not forget that she was first of all a girl. This probably explained why she got the place, and Mr. Pesner, who seemed quite as capable, did not.

"Under the top and the best o' luck!" was the product of the 1st Year's efforts. The sight of the dugout and the boys around writing home, etc., brought thoughts to all minds, but the acting of the little negro Scotchman soon showed that there must have been some good times "over there." The spunky little officer and his men did their worst to show us how a bunch of raw recruits could act. The singing of this year was especially good and very much enjoyed.

As soon as 1st Year had given their yell, 2nd Year brought on their "show." It was given the elevating title of "The Undertaker's Delight." The undertaker, however, was not in evidence. The kazoos were played well and the "airy-fairy" motion of some of the players gave an air to the whole thing. It was necessary to hear and see this
vey the

weird atmosphere that gave the pleasure. It still puzzles us though, as to where the delight came in for an undertaker. It must be a satirical title, because many of the audience felt like dancing.

Next appeared one Yappsville rube in front of the curtains to entertain us while the scene was changed. He had changed sleepers some millions of times on his way from Vancouver, and looked very tough. His clothes needed mending, and he had boots of two pairs. His hair was all gone on top from too much worry over money, and altogether his tale was a pitiful one. Just as the audience was beginning to realize that he was trying to be funny and when he was about to tell us what Mr. Pull told him about how he fed his pullets he was hauled back, and we are so sorry.

Soon we had before us a barber shop with a wonderful equipment of chairs, lather, etc. Mr. Boulden as Hiram Hawkins the barber, was very energetic for his age. We wish that all barbers were capable of the same speed and entertaining humour. It was too bad that in the first part of the act he lost his missing teeth. The entrance of Jimmie Burns in answer to "Boy wanted" created quite a sensation. Evidently from the country with his red cheeks, redder hair and fresh air, he won the place by his effervescent wit and brass. His drawing, according to art principles, was crude, when the pig "turned round" we took notice, *but* when he drew a barrel of beer and then "drew" beer, we sat up. For the rest of the evening he kept us all in good humor and when nothing else funny was happening there were his tricks.

Upon the arrival of Nathaniel Blowhard, business commenced, but when Silas Slim, Prof. Alonzo Tickle-toe, Mike Levinski, etc., came dropping in

things rushed, in fact, rushed so that operations had to be done upon a large scale. The singing conducted first by Jimmie and then by Hiram with the aid of a large pitch fork, was good. When the steam bath claimed its victim, the horrified and anguished yells of Hiram pierced the air. Jimmie was prostrated and nearly rolled over the footlights. The excitement afforded by the Ford blowing up cleared the stage, but upon repeated clapping these returned and sang again. The onions which they received were more appreciated by them than by the front row.

During the absence of the judges, Mr. Baker gave "Gunga Din." More response of this kind to calls for help from those who can would be an evidence of that college spirit which we need to cultivate. Although we have not all the decided ability of Mr. Baker.

The judges decided that the Yapps-ville Rubes won with all the others a close second. With the singing of our college songs and the national anthem there closed one of the "cheerfullest" evenings we have had. It is to be hoped that the boys get some of the fun out of their boxes such as we have had in paying for them.

THE MAGAZINE SNOW-SHOE TRAMP.

Although on Saturday night, February 22nd, we felt tired after rushing around all day in town (do you remember we went to see the naval pictures in the Art Gallery?); yet it was with a keen feeling of excitement that the members of the illustrious Magazine Board rushed up from supper to array themselves for the snow-shoe tramp.

The girls came down the stairway at about six-thirty (I was going to add P.M., but think it entirely unnecessary) all muffled up, and peeked shyly round the corner near the notice board—know the spot?—to see if the boys were ready. But, of course they were! It would have been too feminine a folly entirely if they should have kept us waiting while they were taking "last looks."

We soon found our partners in the hall near the dining-room—ever notice how the men love to linger near that region?—and, as Caesar says, "at a given signal" went out into the cooler atmosphere.

Soon everyone's shoes were on securely, and we proceeded to discover the delightful mysteries that make snow-shoeing parties so popular.

One of the boys was seen to yawn as the party set forth, and we are led to believe he had had sleepy pudding for dinner. Be that as it may, it was noticed that the Sand-Man had disappeared before he had come to the first fence, or at any rate, after he had crossed it!

As one couple approached the barbed-wire entanglements one young gentleman remarked: "What is the first thing you think about when you come to a fence?" She (wonderingly): "I don't know." He (triumphantly?): "Climb it." It is evident he had appreciated the Agricultural concert.

Laughing at such brilliant remarks, we tramped almost to Morgan's Hill. As we had been requested to be home by eight-thirty, we all obediently turned homewards about eight o'clock, covered with snow, and happy.

Mr. L. C. McOuat and Miss Lindholm very kindly acted as chaperones.



MACDONALD COLLEGE STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

Standing (left to right)—A. H. W. Birch; A. W. Griffin; Miss E. M. Collette; G. Cooper;
Miss M. Mowat; J. G. Brown.
Sitting—Miss M. Harmer; J. N. Welsh; Miss V. Eakin, A. L. Hay (Pres.); Miss M.
Cochrane; J. Pewtriss; Miss G. McOuat.

As healthy students of Macdonald College, after this tramp, we all felt the keen pangs of hunger. Soon the fragrant odour of coffee reached our nostrils, and to everyone's satisfaction the refreshments appeared.

Afterwards, we played games, and, oh, wonderful to relate, the boys were allowed to remain till ten o'clock. Just think of it!

Then, as the flames of the fire gradually diminished, we gathered around the dimly lighted hall and sang, "Auld Lang Syne."

So we said Good-bye, and one of the most delightful evenings at Macdonald was brought to a close.

SING-SONG HELD JAN. 19th.

The Sing-Song of January 19th, held in the Assembly Hall, is worthy of special note for two reasons.

First, because we were fortunate in having with us Dean Klinck, who was for ten years connected with Macdonald College as Professor of Cereal Husbandry.

And secondly, because the choir of mixed voices made its first appearance under the able direction of Mr. A. E. McLaurin.

After a few words from Mr. Saunders, the programme was opened by the singing of a hymn.

Following this Misses McLeod and Collette favoured us with a vocal duet.

When another hymn had been sung, Mr. Saunders in a few introductory remarks called on Dean Klinck to address us.

Dean Klinck, after saying how pleased he was to be once more at Macdonald told us a little of how things was progressing at the University of British Columbia, and in comparing the

two Universities showed us that we were fortunate in having the privilege of attending Macdonald College, and of how our environments affected our after life.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to Dean Klinck for his kindness in giving us such an excellent address.

After which another hymn was sung, followed by the National Anthem.

DEBATE.

Science vs. Teachers.

The Debate between the School of Household Science and School for Teachers took place in the Assembly Hall on Thursday evening, February 7th.

The subject chosen for debate was: Resolved—"That \$5,000 is of more use than an Arts Education."

The evening entertainment was opened by the reading of the minutes; after which Mr. Cooper, President of the Literary and Debating Society, in a few introductory remarks called to the first speaker for the affirmative. Miss Marsh (Teacher), who spoke very clearly, outlining the affirmative views of the case.

Next Miss Zeederberg (Science) leader for the Negative spoke on behalf of an Arts Education.

Miss McLeod, second speaker for the Affirmative, came next. followed by Miss Graham, second speaker for the negative.

Five minutes was then granted Miss Marsh for rebuttal:

The judges, Miss Philp, Prof. Lochhead and Mr. Jull then retired to form their decision.

While awaiting their decision, Miss Gilchrist favored us with a vocal solo, which was followed by a vocal duet from Miss Collette and Miss Lyth. Miss Maltby next gave a very humorous reci-

tation, which was much appreciated and necessitated an encore.

After some college songs and yells had been indulged in, Mr. Jull announced the result of the debate a win for the School for Teachers, which was received by cheers.

The National Anthem was then sung, which brought to a close a most enjoyable evening.

SOPHOMORE — FRESHMAN DEBATE.

After much preparation, the fateful evening of February 28 arrived, and both Sophomores and Freshmen turned out in full strength to back their respective representatives.

The Freshmen were the first to arrive on the scene, and marched to their seats, all bedecked out in their class colors.

They were shortly afterwards followed by the Softs, each of whom bore one letter, which showed that he was part of the class "S O P H O M O R E, 1 9 2 1."

Mr. Cooper, the president, of the Literary and Debating Society, opened the evening by calling on the secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. Then after a few introductory remarks, Mr. Cooper called on Mr. Salley (Freshman), leader for the Affirmative, who informed us that it was: Resolved that Canada should adopt Compulsory Military Service, and followed this up by his reasons for it.

Mr. Buchanan was next to speak, and he outlined the views of the negative.

Following Mr. Buchanan came Mr. Baker, the second speaker for the Affirmative, who gave some strong arguments in favour of the physical results of compulsory military training.

Mr. Watson, the second speaker for the negative, next addressed the audience, and in a well ordered and delivered speech concluded the argument of the Sophomores.

Five minutes was allowed Mr. Salley for rebuttal, after which the judges, Dr. Lynde, Prof. Bunting and Mr. Raymond retired to form their decision.

In the interim Miss Kert favoured us by playing some of the popular songs which the audience sang heartily.

The judges soon came to a decision, and we were pleased to have Dr. Lynde announce the results which were prefaced by a few words of advice: First, that it would be more desirable in debating to speak rather than read one's speech, and that organization should be attended to, in order that the presentation be more easily followed.

The announcement that the Sophomores were the winners was received by wild enthusiasm by that class, who after bouncing their speakers, carried them out of the hall on their shoulders.

The President next moved a vote of thanks to the judges, after which the evening's entertainment was closed by singing the National Anthem.

"INITIATION"—AS WE GOT IT.

INITIATION"—What horrors it seemed to conjure up before our minds. Whenever we saw three or four juniors whispering together, we instinctively knew that our "initiation" was on the *tapis*. Then we would pass the word around to the other members of the class, and shiver for the rest of the day expecting the dreaded event to take place that night.—"To roll a peanut with your nose across the gym floor" seemed to be the one thing dreaded by most of us. However, for one whole week we were kept in anxious ex-

pectation before the event took place, although one night we were serenaded by some fifty odd spooks who seemed to take their chief delight in pulling the mattresses off our beds and very carefully placing them in the corridors. This, of course, sounds mild, but when you consider the fact that lights were out and you had to prowl about in the dark for a stray sheet, etc., striking your shins against the leg of a chair—well, I'm afraid we did call those spooks a few pet names.

The real event, however, took place Monday, the thirteenth. I've always had my doubts about the "13th," but am now really convinced that it is an unlucky day. As we were emerging from the reception room, having attended a meeting, we were seized by an avalanche of girls dressed in white middies and dark skirts. My first impression was: "How pretty they look!" but I did not have long to admire their beauty, as we were immediately blindfolded, led away to regions unknown and "dressed up" for the evening. If a word was spoken or any resistance offered, we were to be tanked and for once I was mute—not that I fear cold water, but, you understand, one likes to prepare somewhat before taking a plunge. My particular guardians brushed my hair the wong way, emptied two boxes of talcum into it, tickled my face all over with a paint brush, tied innumerable strings about my waist weighted down by dogs cats, etc., then marched me back to the reception room where I was unbandaged and allowed to gaze upon my poor class mates. Oh! the sight that met my eyes! Those Juniors had certainly done their work well, not one of my companions did I recognize for a minute or so. Beside me sat a negress with white hair, blue eyes, and two black teeth—her dress

was indescribable. In front of me another female sat with a futurist design painted on either cheek, upstanding hair furbished with ribbons of various hues, cow bells dangling from her neck, and a great pack on her back. We were all dressed up more or less hideously. A slip of paper was then handed to each, on which this verse was written:

*"Freshies, Freshies, one and all
Soothing syrup when we bawl,
Good for nothing, green as grass.
Macdonald Short Course Baby
Class."*

and we were commanded by the shrillest voice I have ever heard to "say" our piece; when this was done to the satisfaction of the shrill person, we were marched by our captors to the dining room, where supper was being served. Around that great room before the assembled faculty and students, did we parade to exhibit the handiwork of the Juniors, and "said" our piece in a loud voice. Then a very imposing personage read out rules and regulations as to our behaviour, etc., for the coming week. One outstanding rule was to the effect that no Short Course Student was to skate with a young man without first obtaining the permission of a Homemaker, but they took such good care that the members of the "Baby Class" met no young men, that I cannot understand why this rule was laid down in the first place. We were also commanded to wear our bandeaux with the word "Freshie" printed thereon for one week.

After supper we were again blindfolded and led off to further unknown regions, mounting stairs, descending steps, given a dose of "candy," and then, still blindfolded, led across a slippery floor. Here our bandages were removed. The "shrill" personage was

again very much in evidence, commanding here and there. Every "Freshie" had to distinguish herself for the benefit of those "Homemakers, and we certainly did our bit: one swimming across the gym floor, another lapping up milk and onions; yet another sweeping the floor with a tooth brush; singing "Yankee Doodle"; dancing the "Highland Fling"; telling stories about cows that kicked; until everybody was thoroughly tired, after which we were very kindly treated to ginger ale and biscuits, and all ended happily. (??)

EXCHANGE.

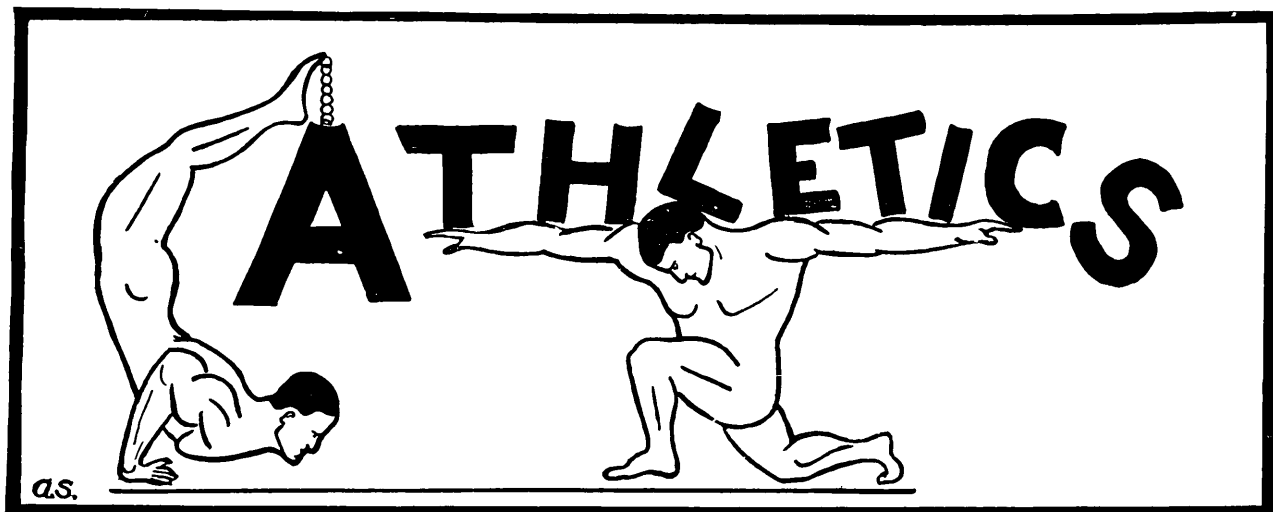
Since our last issue we have to acknowledge the receipt of exchanges

from many of our contemporary colleges and universities. Among these are "The O.A.C. Review," "Managra," the organ of the Manitoba Agricultural College, "The Maritime Students' Agriculturist," from Truro, N.S.; the "University Monthly," from the University of N.B.; the "Mitre" from Bishop's, and also the weekly publication of the University of Alberta, "The Gateway," and "Queen's Journal."

We have to congratulate the publishers of these publications on the high quality of their work, particularly in these trying times.



THE "LIT." PARTY.



SINCE the Christmas holidays there has been a vast improvement in both the indoor and outdoor athletics of the College. There has been quite a number of real exciting games played between the different classes, as well as a few inter-collegiate games, which are always eagerly looked forward to. The games with outside teams give us a splendid opportunity to increase our college spirit, rather than class spirit, and it should be the aim of all those on the gallery to encourage the players as much as possible. A few good hearty college yells at the proper time often help considerably towards winning the game.

VOLLEY BALL.

Volley ball has always been a favorite game both with the bachelors and the married men on our staff. An interesting game between these two teams was played in the boys' gymnasium on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 18. The line-up was as follows:—

Bachelors.

Ricker
Raymond
Jull
DuPorte
Bryce
MacLaurin
McOuat, J. H.

Married Men.

Dr. McEwen
Walker
McOuat J.E.
Murray
Jones
Doig

The results were: Game 1, Bachelors, 21; Married Men, 17. Game 2, Married Men, 21; Bachelors, 20. Game 3, Bachelors, 21; Married Men, 4.

Considering the fact that the married men were short a player, the results show that these teams are about evenly matched. Many of the young ladies availed themselves of the opportunity granted them by Miss Russel to be present at this game.

HOCKEY.

Freshmen vs. Juniors and Sophomores.

Our first game of hockey this season was played on Saturday, January 4th, between the Freshmen team and a combined team from the Junior and Sophomore years. Owing to the fact that there had been very little practising done, the playing was somewhat ragged, especially during the third period. The Freshmen, however, played a good combination game, and managed to get a good lead in the first period by scoring three goals. In the second period the Junior-Sophomore team braced up, and Jack Welsh managed to score a goal. There were several good rushes made in this period, but of no avail. The Freshmen scored another goal in the second period. In the third period no score

was made by either team, thus leaving the final score 4—1 in favor of the Freshmen.

The line up was as follows:

<i>Freshmen.</i>		<i>Juniors & Sophomores.</i>
Armitage	Goal	Parker
Horsey	Defence	E. Ness
Beaudin	"	Pesner
Pewtris	Centre	Buchanan
Winter	Forward	Welsh
B. Ness	"	Rochon

College vs. Village.

The first game of hockey with an outside team this season was played on January 18th, against the Village team. When it started everything looked very promising for a rather fast game. In the first period there were a few very good rushes made by both teams, but neither side could find the net, although many shots were made by both. In the next two periods the playing much the same, no score being made by either side, and even after playing it off for an extra ten minutes no score was made. Both teams therefore decided to call it a tie, and play it off at a later date.

The following was the line-up:

<i>Village Team.</i>		<i>College Team.</i>
Doig	Goal	Richardson
A. Harrison	Defence	Welsh
Hyslop	"	Buchanan
Watt	Centre	Winters
Cassils	Forward	B. Ness
S. Harrison	"	Beaudin

Hospital vs. College.

Our second hockey match of the season was played on the College rink on Saturday afternoon, January 25th, with a team from the hospital, and proved a very interesting match. The weather was as fine as could be desired, and a large number of spectators turned out both from the College and Hospital.

Although the play was somewhat rough at times and several fouls were called on both sides, it was enjoyed from start to finish, as both teams were very evenly matched. At half-time the score stood 1—0 in favor of the hospital and at the finish 2—0 in their favor. Had it not been for Richardson's splendid work in goal the Hospital would undoubtedly have run up a much higher score. Ferry also played a very good defence game.

Those representing the College team were:

Richardson	Goal
Welsh	Defence
Ferry	Defence
Buchanan	Centre
Winter	Forward
Pewtriss	Forward

Bishop's vs. Macdonald.

On February 8th, a very fast and exciting game of hockey was played on the college rink, between Bishop's University and Macdonald. The visitors proved to be the better team, winning by a score of 3—0.

In the first period Macdonald started with a great rush, playing their opponents off their feet, but failed to score, due to hard luck in shooting. The second period, proved disastrous to the home team. The Bishop's boys settled down and outplayed Macdonald, getting in two goals before the end of the period.

The third and last period started off very fast. The home team were determined to win, or to at least keep down the score, while the visitors were bent on piling it up. The college team, however, retained the same score, while the visitors succeeded in getting another goal, making the final score 3—0.

For the home team Buchanan and Pewtriss played a sterling game on the forward line, while Keith Richardson,

in goal, excelled himself. The line-up was as follows:—

<i>College.</i>	<i>Bishop's.</i>
Richardson	Bartlett
Ferry	Moore
Welsh	O'Donnell
	Kennedy
Buchanan	Holden
Pewtriss	Smith
Winters	Parker
B. Ness	Kelly
(Substitute)	

Ste. Annes vs. College.

On Saturday, February 15th, what should have been a very interesting hockey match was played on the village rink. The game was scheduled to take place on the College rink, but owing to a severe snowstorm on Friday night, it was found necessary to play on the village rink. The ice there was in very poor condition, and removed all chances of there being any brilliant work done by either team. The College team was considerably weakened by the absence of two of their best players, Richardson and Buchanan. However, despite this, they assumed an early lead and at half-time led with a score of 3—2. In the second half the village showed renewed energy and scored four goals, thus making the score 6—3 in their favor.

The College team lined up as follows:

Armitage	Goal
Welsh	Defence
A. Harrison	Defence
Pewtriss	Forward
A. Buchanan	Forward
Wallace	Centre

BASEBALL.

Sophomores vs. Freshmen.

Lack of practice resulted in the game on January 30th between Sophomores and Freshmen being a decidedly poor exhibition of baseball. Considerable wrangling among the players was often

in evidence, due greatly to the refusal to accept some of the umpire's decisions. The final score was 21—16, the Freshmen being easy winners.

The line was as follows:

<i>Freshmen.</i>	<i>Sophomores.</i>
Maw	Catcher
Skinner	Pitcher
Pewtriss	1st Base
B. Ness	3rd Base
Winter	Shortshop
Hammond	Left Field
Hanson	Right Field
Umpire—A. Clarke.	

BASKETBALL.

Juniors vs. Sophomores.

The fastest game of the year, and probably one of the fastest games played in the men's gymnasium for quite a while, was played on January 23rd by the Juniors and Sophomores. It was the popular opinion of the majority that the Juniors would win, because of their superior size, but the playing was by no means in their favour. Time after time the Sophs. had the advantage, despite their inferior weight. The team work of both teams was a feature of the evening, and this was kept up throughout the game.

During the first period the Sophs. had the upper hand, and had at the end of it, a score of 17 against that of 12 for the Juniors.

During the second half the Juniors rallied, and although the game was a little rough at times, and a good many free shots were given, the speed was not slackened. In this period the Juniors got ahead of the Sophs. and picked up ten points to the good—the score at the end of the game being 28—23 in favor of the Juniors.

The most sensational playing was done by Parker, of the Sophs. It seemed as though he could not miss the basket, and

at every chance managed to score. A regrettable feature of the evening was that he twisted his ankle so that he was unable to carry on. This happened towards the latter part of the second period, and weakened the Sophs.' team considerably.

Pesner and Welsh were the outstanding players of the Juniors, but very often their combination was broken up by the speedy tactics used by the Sophs.' forwards.

The line-up was as follows:

<i>Juniors.</i>		<i>Sophomores.</i>
B. Ness	Defence	Vincent
A. Hay	"	Rochon
Ashton	Centre	Buchanan
Pesner	Forward	Richardson
Welsh	"	Parker
	(Substitute)	Paige

Ottawa Collegiate vs. Macdonald.

On Thursday evening, February 6th, the Boys' Gymnasium was the scene of our first inter-college basketball game of the season. The Ottawa Collegiate boys came down to play us. The game was very fast and exciting, starting off with a swing by the visitors scoring twice, and getting a free throw. This was followed by the home team scoring a few shots, but the visitors seemed to be very much awake, and they simply bombarded the Macdonald basket. At the close of the first period the score was nine to twenty in favor of the Ottawas.

The second half of the game was played in about the same manner as the first half, there being a considerable number of fouls on both sides. The work of Little, the Ottawa forward, was one of the principal features of the game. His shooting was marvellous, many baskets being made from long distances: while Kidd, who also played

forward for Ottawa, played a fast game, which did much to account for their excellent combination.

The Macdonald boys, as a whole, played a good steady game throughout, but were outclassed by the Ottawa's, who had more weight. Pesner and Buchanan were the two Macdonald stars of the evening. The former assisted greatly in raising the home score by applying his usual tactics. In this period Macdonald scored six points, while the Ottawa's scored twelve, thus ending the game with the score of 32—15.

The line-up was as follows:—

Ottawa—Forward, Little, Kidd: Centre, Menzies; Defence, Rochester, Gamble.

Macdonald—Forward, Pesner, Duncan; Centre, Buchanan; defence, Hay, Welsh.

Bishops College vs. Macdonald.

On Friday evening, February 7th, the gallery was filled to capacity with the fair sex from across the campus. The cause of this was a game of basketball between the Bishop's College team of Lennoxville and Macdonald's team.

The Lennoxville team had heard that we had a weak team this year on account of so many new players on it, but they soon realized that they couldn't catch old Macdonald napping, in fact when they woke up at the end of the first period, the score was 25—5 for Macdonald.

The following two periods were not as fast as the first, and Macdonald gave some new players a chance to distinguish themselves. When the whistle blew for the last time Macdonald was ahead by 47—34.

It was a fairly interesting game to watch but was rather rough at times,

which is evidenced by the fact that Macdonald scored twenty points on fouls.

The game was efficiently handled by Mr. Jull, who was always on the watch for any foul play and each team was penalized accordingly.

Macdonald was much the superior team in both combination play and shooting. They won their game in the first period and took things coolly after that. Pesner was again the shining star for Macdonald, he scored 31 points for his team and never missed a foul shot. Hay, on the defence, played a splendid game, while Buchanan at centre played all round his opponent.

On the Bishop's team, Parker showed up better than the others, while Kelly played a fairly good game.

The following is the line-up, and individual points scored:

<i>Bishops.</i>		<i>Macdonald.</i>	
Smith	2 Defence	Hay	2
Moore	"	Welsh	
Kelly	10 Centre	Buchanan	6
Parker	16 Forward	Pesner	31
Holden	4 Forward	Richardson	6
Cohen	2 Subs.	Duncan	2
Morris	"	Armitage	
—		—	
34		47	

Juniors vs. Freshmen.

The most exciting basketball game of the season was played between the Jun-

iors and Freshmen on Feb. 10th. The game was exciting from the very beginning, and at no time did any of the onlookers lose interest.

The Juniors went into the gymnasium quite confident of winning, but they had not played very long before they found out that they had a harder task before them than they had anticipated. The Freshmen, although not being in very good practice, played together with but one end in view. At the end of the first period they were in the lead.

The game was very close for the first few minutes of the second period, but the Freshmen soon tightened up and continued the good work they had begun in the first period. The game ended with the Freshmen victorious, with a score of 35—21.

The outstanding players on the Freshmen team were Skinner and Pewtriss, both of whom shot some very fine baskets, and played good combination. Pesner was the pick of the Junior team, but his playing was not quite up to his old standard.

The line-up was as follows:—

<i>Juniors.</i>	<i>Freshmen.</i>
Pesner	Skinner
Ashton	Armitage
Welsh	Winter
Hay	Pewtriss
Ness	Baker

Girls' Athletics

The only outside games played by the girls' basketball team since Christmas were against the M.A.A. The first game was played in the gymnasium of the opposing team, on Saturday, February the first. It was a most exciting game, the

teams being very evenly matched, and neither having had much practice. The high score of the opponents was due to the fact that our forwards did not get used to their baskets until the second half.

Miss Abbott played a splendid game as centre, and the guards also did great credit to our team.

When "time" was called the score was 23—18 in favor of the M.A.A. team, both teams having put up a stiff fight for the victory.

The line-up was as follows:

M.A.A.	Macdonald.
Forwards.	
Miss Moore	Miss Graham.
Miss Craven	Miss Maltby
Guards.	
Miss Percival	Miss Taylor
Miss G. Craven	Miss Eakin
Centres.	
Miss Simpson	Miss Abbott
Miss Gallery	Miss Darling

M.A.A. vs. Macdonald:

It was with great pleasure and expectation that on Wednesday evening, February the 10th, we welcomed the M.A.A. girls to our college.

It had been previously arranged that the M.A.A. team should honor us with a visit, and play the return match against us. Accordingly as the train drew into the station that evening, and as the lively M.A.A.'s hopped off, each one of us pounced upon a girl, and escorted her to the residence.

On account of inconvenient train service it was necessary that the match be played before supper, and those few intervening moments, while our friends were preparing for the fray, were filled with excitement and suspense.

At last each team was properly drawn up on the gym. floor, each girl wearing on her face a grin of friendship and goodwill, and ready for good playing.

The line-up was as follows:

M.A.A.	Macdonald.
Forwards.	
Miss Moore	Miss Maltby
Miss M. Craven	Miss Pitman
Guards.	
Miss Percival	Miss Milligan
Miss G. Craven	Miss Eakin
Centres.	
Miss Simpson	Miss Darling
Miss Gallery	Miss Abbott

From the time when the first shot was made the game promised to be interesting, and in the first fifteen minutes each girl certainly did her part.

Miss McCallum and Mr. Thompson refereed, and at the end of the first half we found that we were a little ahead, the score being 6—4.

Our friends, however, evidently intended making us work for all we got, and the second half was even more interesting than the first.

Our audience, which we have neglected to mention before, were seen straining their necks, watching intently the movements of every girl. Such remarks as "Come on, Red!" and "Good work old girl!" showed us that they were not a little interested in the game.

In the midst of all this the supper bell rang, and our aforementioned audience with one accord made a wild dash for the door, and that was the last seen of them!

We finished the game alone, and when "Time" was called found that the M.A.A. girls had been a little too much for us, the final score being 11—9 in their favor.

The girls were tired, but their spirits were undaunted, and soon we all trooped into the dining-room, where we did justice to a good meal.

Immediately afterwards our visitors were obliged to leave us, and it was with genuine regret that we parted at

the station. Everyone voted the match to be a great success, and we separated, hoping to have similar good times in the future.

Teachers vs. Science.

The only inside games of girls' basketball were played between the School of Household Science, and School for Teachers, on Wednesday, February the 7th.

The second teams took the floor first, and the teams were very well matched. The first half was fast with many good plays, and when half-time was called the score stood in favor of the Teachers. The last half of the game was even more exciting, and the cheers from the spectators added to the excitement to a very great extent. After some good playing on the part of both teams when time was called the score stood 11—10 in favor of the School of Household Science, for which the winning team was heartily applauded and cheered.

The game between the first teams was even more exciting and, as in the case of the second teams, the teams were very well matched. The entire game was very fast, with many brilliant plays, the tireless work of all the players showing a very great interest in the result of the game, which finally stood 9—8 in favor of the School for Teachers.

The interested members of the Faculty were present, as also were many members of the Agricultural classes, of whom a number entertained the spectators with hair-raising stunts on the window sills of the gymnasium, causing much consternation on the part of some of the girls.

The Teachers were to be congratulated on winning the game, and also on having such an excellent team, the Science girls being glad to have such a team in the college even at their expense.

Hockey.

The first hockey match of the season was played on the afternoon of Monday, February the 17th, on our rink against the girls of the St. Lambert High School.

The match was watched with great interest by a large number of hockey enthusiasts, but the welcome sounds of the supper bell lured most of them away at the end of the first half.

Our team did some excellent work, and kept the opposing team busy looking after the puck; but in spite of our good playing the score kept mounting in our opponents' favour until at the end of the game the score stood 3—0 in their favour.

Miss Abbott made some splendid shots for goal, but owing to the alertness of our opponents' goal-keeper, who was in much better trim than our own, she was unable to score any points.

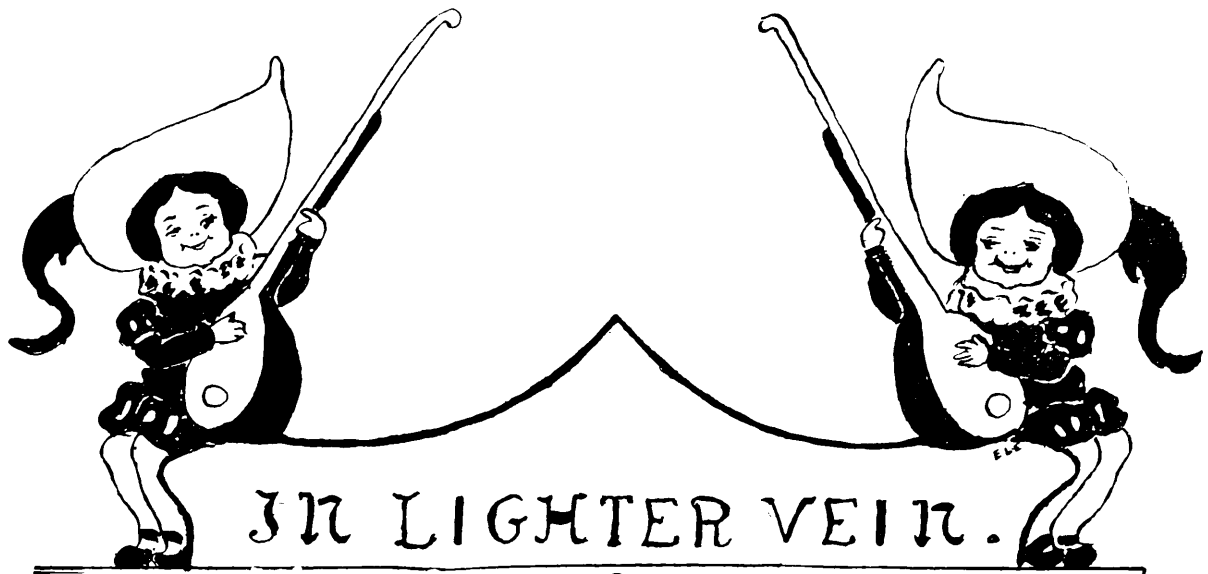
The line-up was as follows:

Goal.	Miss Crawford
Cover-point	Miss Gilchrist
Point	Miss Rosevitch
Wings	Miss Van Wart
	Miss Anderson
Centre	Miss Abbott
Spares.	Miss White
	Miss Wallace

The return match was set for Saturday, February the 22nd, to be played on the St. Lambert High School rink.

Our girls reached there in good form, and prepared to even up matters, but the weather man intervened, and after only ten minutes of playing, the ice proved to be too soft, and, much to everyone's regret, the game had to be abandoned.

Despite the disappointment, we spent a very pleasant day, and much credit must be given the St. Lambert girls, both as good sports, and excellent hostesses.



Why is Chas. a good Baker? Because
he is fond of Do(ugh).

* * * *

Why does Elsie like ice? Because it
brings Winter around.

* * * *

I went black-berrying to-day.
You did?

Yes, I went to a coloured funeral.

* * * *

One of the Special Course had some
difficulty in drawing.

Prof.: What do you want to draw?

Special: Oh, I prefer to draw corks,
sir,

* * * *

First speaker: They're not allowed to
hang a man with a wooden leg now.

Second speaker: Why?

First speaker: Because they hang him
with a rope.

* * * *

Watson (sick): I'm worse.

Cooper: Are you going to Di(e)?

Watson: I'd like to.

* * * *

M.E.: I want a "spoon."

P.M.D.: Must you have one?

M.E.: Yes, I need it badly.

* * * *

Miss Van D.: Why did you not get
a commission Mr. Pesner?

Abe.? Well, I preferred a straight
salary, as I did not know how many
Germans I'd kill.

* * * *

Katie (planning out a kitchen equip-
ment); "What is the price of a shovel
for a gas stove?"

Jack Welsh: "About twenty-five
cents, I think."

* * * *

Eye-opener- Sciencer: "You're eat-
ing too much bread. You are liable to
turn into bread."

Witty Soph.: "Well it will be a sign
of 'well-bred' and lots of dough."

* * * *

Who is the stranger, Mr. Schingh?

Oh, he's a strain of a third-class Eu-
ropean aristocracy through the mar-
riage of a distant cousin who owns a
brewery on the Rhine.

* * * *

If a Happy Young girl has a Cold
heart (Coltart), will it Harm 'er?

* * * *

Who are the girls that are going to
specialize in Husbandry?

* * * *

Why did Buck not partake of the Junior's bean feed?

Because they were not "Clark's."

* * * *

"How many newspapers does it take to make a kiss?"

"Two citizens and a free press."

* * * *

College student (writing home): You say, father, that I am wasting my time in literary efforts, and you quote Johnson as saying that the man who writes except for money is a fool. I shall act upon the Johnsonian advice. Please send me \$100.

* * * *

Heard at the Dining Table Sunday Morning.

E. to H.: Gee, I wish we could do something real devilish to-day.

H. to E.: So do I, but we are not allowed to fuss on Sunday.

* * * *

Jiggs (falling heavily on ice): I broke my record this time.

Rus.: What did you break?

* * * *

One of the Elementary girls in the initiation refused to drink ginger ale because she had signed the pledge.

* * * *

Sam: Will *you* have some more cherries.

The satirical one: No, I prefer a *spoon*.

* * * *

After the Proposal.

Earl: "Have you ever loved before?"

Dora: "No Earl! I have often admired men for their strength, courage, beauty, intelligence or something like that, you know; but with you Earl, it is all love—nothing else!"

* * * *

I wonder what attraction Sam has for the pepper.

* * * *

Prof. K.: What is this language called?

S. R.: The cat and dog language; I speak it.

* * * *

After the Lights Had Gone Out.

G.: Don't I look better in the dark?

M.: Certainly, 60 per cent better.

G.: Well, that's a pass anyway.

* * * *

Teacher: Thomas, I saw you laugh just now. What were you laughing at?

Tommy: I was just thinking about something.

Teacher: You have no business thinking during school hours. Don't let it occur again.

* * * *

Jamie: Say, your grandma is a spry old lady!

Jennie: Well, hadn't she ought to be? Her father lived to be a centaur, and her mother was almost a centipede.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

The Ideal "Macdonald" Girl.

If I were an artist I'd draw me a sketch
Of graceful and dignified poise,
With nut-brown hair, a confident air
And a sneaking regard for the boys.

A girl that would never be "sassy,"
Nor spatter her language with slang,
Her general demeanor be happy,
And smiles on her features would hang.

Her manner so gentle and pleasing.
Yet power, in reserve, she could bring
To her aid, and should occasion require
it.

A punch in her left that would sting.

A voice that could carol quite blithely
The rag-time and classical tunes.
An appetite healthy and robust,
Without disregard for stewed prunes.

She would not experience discomfort
 Through the wearing of shoes that
 were neat.
 She could smile should she hear the
 truism,
 That "nobby shoes" will make "knob-
 by feet."

Her costume would be so becoming
 There'd be no room for details in
 your eye,
 T'would need not be rich or expensive
 Nor cut out too low or too high.

And yet, she'd be very much human,
 And subject to error and wrong,
 But the trend of her mind would be
 upward
 Backed up by a will that was strong.

But with all these traits she'd be lack-
 ing,
 And could never answer her call,
 If she had not enough loving kindness
 To give or share up with us all.

—By Woodyard Chipling.

UNPOPULAR.

(With abject apologies to Tennyson.)

THERE lies a college in Baie d'-
 Urfée, lovelier
 Than all the colleges of our fair
 Quebec.
 The sun's last rays oft bathe the many
 buildings;
 And spread a living glow on all around.
 Deep, deep with snow, the campus now
 is buried,
 Save where, through toilsome care, the
 rink now lies;
 Around the rink the snow is piled in
 ridges,
 Whereon to rest and wait 'till HE
 arrives.

*Hither came at eve,
 Mournful, unpopular, wandering, for-
 lorn
 Of Partners, which lacked not at her
 home.
 Her cheek had lost the rose; and round
 her neck
 Floated her scarf; or seemed to float in
 rest.
 She, neglected and alone in vain awaited,
 Sang to the heavens, till the college
 whistle
 Rudely upon her reveries fell.*

*"Oh Mater Macdonald,
 Oh, Alma Mater,
 Dear Mater Macdonald, hearken ere I
 die.
 Again the whistle bids depart the skat-
 ers,
 Again I leave with unfulfilled desire,
 Again they passed me, left me for an-
 other;
 All, all alone, with heart like raging
 fire.
 My eyes are full of tears, my heart of
 longing,
 My heart is breaking; and my eyes are
 dim;
 And I am all aweary of this life.*

*Oh, Mater Macdonald, hearken ere I die.
 From high the silvery moon looked down
 upon us,
 From high the myriad stars in bright-
 ness shone,
 Like polished glass before us stretched
 in whiteness
 The rink, where happy couples gently
 glided on.
 Oh Alma Mater, forget my sad repin-
 ings
 Forget the ravings of my wounded pride.
 'Twas but a moment's anger bade me
 utter
 "Oh, Alma Mater hearken ere I die."*

Life holds so many joys, and youth such pleasures,

'Twere folly true for one short year to mar youth's heritage.

I will with patience learn life's old adage,

"Everything comes to him who waits."

—Dux and Jan.

Lost.

ONE low bedroom slipper, for left foot of J. O. Parker. Disappeared from gymnasium at 10.42 $\frac{3}{4}$ last evening. Left my foot at 10.41 $\frac{7}{8}$, and was last seen walking up on to the gallery. This is a very valuable article, the loss of which might mean the suffocation of the remainder of the corridor.—Dick.

Daily Routine at Macdonald —



7.15 A.M.



Eggs "For Breakfast"



Coming from lectures!



Going to Lectures!



Chicken (!!!) For Dinner



Chicken again — Another kind —



6 P.M. — Seat taken! — "Get the H-!! out of here!"



— Hash !!?!



The end of a perfect day —

Apologies — to —
H.R. M.S. Bride —

— F. Henderson —
— 1919. —